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# LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

62 n. P. (IRELAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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\*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

5109

**LOK SABHA**  
*Monday, 17th March, 1958*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**National Aeronautical Research Laboratory**

+  
\*986. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
          **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for establishment of the National Aeronautical Research Laboratory has been approved by the Board and Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken for its establishment and the progress made upto date; and

(c) what would be the recurring and non-recurring expenditure, if any?

**The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das):** (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 46].

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** From the statement I find that Rs. 1,05,000 have been sanctioned for 1957-58. May I know whether the whole amount has been spent?

5110

**Shri M. M. Das:** Definite information is not at my disposal at present. But I think some amount has been spent for meeting the expenditure for the advertisement of the post of Director and there may be some expenditure for holding the meetings of the sub-committee.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** In Bangalore, there is one wind tunnel already. May I know why money has been allotted for another one?

**Shri M. M. Das:** There is one wind tunnel in the Bangalore Institute of Science which was constructed perhaps two years back. But the tunnel which has been proposed to be constructed here will be of a different kind. It is a Transonic Supersonic Wind Tunnel.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** May I know whether in this laboratory, research will also be made in psychology and psychiatry so far as it will relate to aeronautical personnel and if the answer be in the affirmative, may I know whether there is any co-ordination with the research that is now being done by the Ministry of Defence?

**Shri M. M. Das:** The details have not yet been drawn up. The hon. Member will kindly realise that we have got no experts in this country. At any rate there are very few of them and we want a well-qualified Director first who will go through the whole scheme and give his suggestions. According to those suggestions, everything will be done.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** In view of the confession or admission, whatever it is, made by the hon. Minister that there are no experts in this country, may I know if it is contemplated by Government to bring forth experts from abroad and if so, from which country?

**Shri M. M. Das:** We have made advertisements for the Director. Let us see from where the experts will be available.

**Shri Tangamani:** In reply to the first question, the hon. Minister said that Rs. 1,05,000 which have been set apart for the current year have been spent only for the advertisement of a Director. May I know whether the entire amount has been spent for the advertisement only or for any other purpose also?

**Shri M. M. Das:** I said that I have got no definite information on this point at my disposal. Then, I said that some expenditure has been made for the advertisement of a well-qualified Director.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that there are some expert aeronautical engineers in the Defence Department and whether any attempt has been made to transfer those experts here?

**Shri M. M. Das:** I have said that the first thing we propose to do is to have the services of a well-qualified Director. Then, we will be guided by the advice of that Director. We have made advertisements for the Director.

छावनियों में किरायेदारी के नियम

+  
\*इन्दू  
{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ मार्च, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि आवासी बोर्डों के असेंटिक लेट्रों में किरायेदारी के संबोधित नियमों को लागू करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

**प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) :** २६ मार्च, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में लोक-सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में रूपांकित नीति के आधार पर भरकारी आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** यह प्रश्न कई बयों से विचाराधीन रहा, और जो नियम बनाये गये थे उन के बारे में एक वर्ष दे बाद आदेश दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में इतनी देरी क्यों हुई?

**Sardar Majithia:** The orders have been issued. As was explained when the last question turned out, the tenancy problem in the cantonments is a very complicated problem for the simple reason that there are two types of tenants, one in the cantonments which are in the civil areas and the other in the cantonments in the military areas. Both have to be dealt with separately and separate laws have to be made for both of them. We will discuss it with the Law Ministry. The lease forms have now been finalised and the orders have been issued.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** हमारे देश में जो ५७ छावनियां हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में से क्या सब में इन को लागू किया गया है और जिन में लागू किया गया है उन में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति हुई है?

**Sardar Majithia:** I do not understand the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has there been any progress in regard to that?

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** मेरा मतलब यह है कि ५७ छावनियों में से सभी में क्या एक माय लागू किया गया है या कुछ मिलेकटेड कॉटोनमेंट्स में लागू किया गया है, और जहां किया गया है वहां के लोगों में क्या इसका स्वागत किया है या नहीं?

**Sardar Majithia:** It is meant for all the cantonments and not for anyone in particular.

**Shri Ranga:** We were told that these rules were placed on the Table of the House more than a year or a year ago. Ever since the question has been asked, what is the progress that has

been made in implementing them? I do not know whether my hon. friend was referring to the further rules made in order to amend the earlier rules. Whatever it is, what is the progress that has been made in order to give relief to these tenants?

**Sardar Majithia:** Probably my hon. friend is under a misapprehension. They are not agricultural lands; these are lands in the cantonment civil areas where buildings are there.

**Shri Ranga:** But even then?

**Sardar Majithia:** For those lands we have decided to change the leases from the old perpetual lease to new leases, and we have to have quite a lot of discussion in the two different types of cases, one in the civil areas and the other in the military areas. The lands in the military areas are possibly needed for future military needs and their leases will have to be different from those which are in the civil areas. We have already passed orders that the lands in the civil areas should be transferred to those fellows by the cantonment executive officer.

**क्षी स० ए० सामन्त :** इस के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति ने जो राय दी थी उस पर विचार किया गया है या नहीं?

**Sardar Majithia:** Certainly it was considered and it is because of that that we are following this policy.

#### Central Zonal Council

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Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri V. C. Shukla:  
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the second meeting of the Central Zonal Council was held; and

(b) the decisions taken thereat?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) The second meeting of the Council was held on 4th January, 1958.

(b) A summary of the important decisions taken by the Council is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 47]

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the Ministry has evolved any machinery for the implementation of the decisions that are taken at these zonal council meetings and if so, what is the nature of that machinery?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** The decisions are taken in the Council unanimously by the members. Nothing is decided there merely by the rule of majority and when the members or Governments of the States concerned agree to an arrangement, then they give effect to it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In the statement it is said: "The Council considered the recommendation of the States Re-organisation Commission for the appointment of one-third of the number of High Court Judges from outside a State." May I know if this matter was only considered or any decision taken on it, and if so what was its nature?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** You may call it a decision, or you may call it a general approval of the recommendation made by the States Reorganisation Commission. It was the view that it would be desirable to have some Judges in every High Court from other States in the zone.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I know if the question of starting joint police operations against the dacoits now active on the borders of the two States was discussed, and if so, with what results?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** The States concerned agreed to adopt vigorous measures to get rid of the dacoits and their depredations.

**Shri Mahanty:** May I know whether the creation of an inter-zonal police force was considered at this meeting, and if so, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to

the criticism that the creation of an inter-zonal police force is a further onslaught on the States' autonomy? If so, what are the reactions of the Government?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** There are so many "if so's" that I have not been able to follow the question. There seem to be three or four questions wrapped in one.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister may answer whichever he likes.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I have not caught even one of them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, Shri Tyagi.

May I know from the hon. Minister who presides over the zonal meetings whether the decisions of the zonal councils are not published?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** They are sent only to the States concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** If they are published, they must be available to the hon. Members also here.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Well, we have not so far thought of publishing them in that manner, but we will give thought to that suggestion.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are the decisions of the zonal councils final in themselves, or do the Central Government sit over them to make final orders?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** As a rule, they are final in themselves because they deal with matters concerning the States, and seldom with matters concerning the Centre.

**Shri Mahanty:** May I know whether it was decided at this zonal council meeting to create inter-zonal police forces, and if so . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of "if so".

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It was decided that the question of having a common reserve police force for the various States comprised in a zone should be considered, and committees mainly consisting of the Inspectors-General

of Police of the States concerned were formed to examine this question.

#### International Geophysical Year

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\*990. { **Shri Naushir Bharucha:**  
**Shri Ghosal:**  
**Shri B. Das Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under the arrangements for pooling Scientific results and knowledge acquired during the International Geophysical Year, India expects to receive or disseminate information on cosmic rays?

**The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das):** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** May I know whether any time-limit has been set for exchange of information collected by either the satellites of the U.S. or the U.S.S.R.?

**Shri M. M. Das:** No time limit has been set, but I think that after the end of the Geophysical Year, that is 31st December, 1958, it will be sent to the different countries which desire to have it in due time.

**Shri Ghosal:** May I know if any of our scientists were invited to join the Commonwealth team?

**Shri M. M. Das:** There is no Commonwealth team. Seventy countries of the world are participating in the International Geophysical Year activities.

#### अफीम का भूम्य

\*६६१. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अफीम की लेती करने वाले किसानों को एक सेर अफीम के केवल ३३ रुपये दिये जाते हैं जबकि राज्य सरकार शुद्ध की हुई अफीम को ७२० रुपये प्रति सेर के हिसाब से बेचती है ; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो कच्ची और शुद्ध अफीम के मूल्यों में इतना अन्तर रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त उपर्युक्ती (श्री ब० रा० भगत):  
(क) जी हाँ । केन्द्रीय सरकार ३३ रुपये प्रति सेर की दर से पोस्त को खेती करने वालों से कच्ची अफीम खरीदती है, किन्तु राज्य सरकारें इस से व्याधिक मूल्यों पर—जो अलग अलग राज्य में अलग अलग हैं—साफ की हुई अफीम बेचती हैं ।

(ल) अफीम की खरीद और बिकी के मूल्यों का अन्तर अफीम पर लगे उस उत्पादन-शुल्क का सूचक है जो राज्य सरकारों के राजस्व का एक वैध साधन है ।

Some hon. Members: English.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: (a) Yes, Sir. Raw opium is purchased by the Central Government from the poppy cultivators at the rate of Rs. 33 per seer, while the State Governments sell the processed opium at higher prices which vary from State to State.

(b) The difference between the purchase and sale prices represents the excise duty on opium which is a legitimate source of revenue for the State Governments.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal sell opium at the rate of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 per seer in Assam and West Bengal? And as the hon. Deputy Minister said, the Central Government which has the monopoly of purchasing opium from the cultivators, pays only Rs. 33 per seer.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is true that the State Governments who get opium from the Central Government at a price which meets the cost price plus something, sell at a higher rate, but as far as our information goes, the selling price varies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 800 per seer from State to State. I am not aware of the price of Rs. 2,000.

Shri Ranga: That is more than what you pay to the peasant.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister said that they charge excise duty, and the excise duty is Rs. 250 per seer, and the price which the Central Government pays to the grower is Rs. 33 per seer, whereas the price charged....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He said "something else". May I know what is that "something else" which is charged from the consumers and not given to the growers?

Mr. Speaker: Anything in addition to excise duties?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The policy in regard to opium cannot be judged as if it was any normal commodity. We are trying to put an end to opium consumption. In fact, by an international agreement, all opium cultivation, except for medicinal purposes, will end by the 31st March, 1959. Therefore, both as a check on consumption and in order to make money, that is by the States, they charge high prices for it. The price has no relation to the cost of production. It is quite independent of it.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

#### Amalgamation of Small Collieries

\*992. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the examination of the details of the Report of the Expert Committee on the Amalgamation of Small Collieries; and

(b) when action will be initiated on the recommendations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The Government stated nearly three months ago, that is after the report had been received more than a year ago, that they had accepted in principle the recommendations of the Committee. May I know what is preventing initiation of action for this amalgamation of collieries?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Working out the details as to what should be the limit of the area, what should be the monthly production in any particular unit and what should be the actual mechanism that should be set up to work out the decisions which may be taken with regard to that.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The Committee recommended that the mines producing less than 10,000 tons a month and having a mining lease of less than 100 acres should all be amalgamated. Am I to understand from the reply of the Minister that the Government have not accepted that particular recommendation of the experts committee?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I think the hon. Member is entitled to presume that no final decision has been taken as to whether the limit which has been given there is acceptable to Government or not.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The Committee envisaged the appointment of an Amalgamation Committee to expedite this amalgamation. May I know whether that particular committee has been appointed pending legislation in this regard?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Actually that will be a Commission which will be constituted to implement the decisions when they are finalised. If no final decision with regard to either the area or the production limit has been taken, the Commission cannot start action.

**Shri Tangamani:** This expert committee's recommendation was made as early as November, 1956. May I know whether at least one or two particular areas have been considered for the amalgamation of these small collieries?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Actually, most of these areas occur in the Bengal-Bihar area, and we cannot confine to one region. A decision has to be taken which could be implemented all over.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know when a firm decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It will take some time.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** What is that 'some time'?

**Shri Tangamani:** Nearly two and a half years have passed.

#### New Hindi Grammar

\*993. **Shri Raghuban Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether a demand has been voiced in South India that a new grammar be prepared to meet the situation in which Hindi may function as a national language?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** Yes, Sir.

**श्री रघुबन्धु सिंह :** साउथ इंडिया के लोग हिन्दी भाषा को मील सके, इसलिये व्याकरण के सम्बन्ध में क्या संशोधन का विचार हो रहा है, जैसाकि "न" का प्रयोग है ?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I would like to inform the hon. Member that this question has been under consideration. In fact, even before the suggestion was made, the Ministry has already undertaken the preparation of a basic grammar. That grammar will be published during the course of this month, and I am quite sure that it would be useful for people in South India.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it also under the consideration of the Ministry of Education to stop declension of verbs, adjectives, adverbs etc. along with having a change in the gender of the subject of the sentence?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am quite sure that when this new primer is published, hon. Members will find every satisfaction. After all, this is a matter for experts.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : क्या मे जान  
मुक्ता हैं --

Mr. Speaker: Are we going into the details of the sutras?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am not going into the details.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पुस्तक का लिखने के लिये क्या किसी व्यक्ति को मुकर्रिर किया गया है या कोई समिति मुकर्रर की गई है यदि हाँ, तो उस व्यक्ति का व्यानाम है अथवा समिति के कौन कौन मदस्य हैं।

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Dr. Aryendra Sharma, who is the professor of Sanskrit in the Osmania University, Hyderabad. He has prepared a grammar. And there is a committee which consists of Dr. Aryendra Sharma, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Babu Ram Saksena, Shri M. Satyanarayana and Shri G. P. Nane.

Shri Tyagi: Nobody from the south?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Shri M. Satyanarayana is from the south. Dr. Aryendra Sharma from Hyderabad is himself from the south, and Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee is from Bengal. It is a very good committee.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** Are Government aware that with the present form of grammar the learners of Hindi in the south have got particular difficulty with regard to the gender, because there are only masculine and feminine genders in Hindi, whereas other languages have got the neuter gender also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: All these matters were considered by this expert committee, and the House might

await the publication of the book, which is expected to come out during the course of this month.

Shri Supakar: What about the three s's?

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this grammar is meant only for the whole of the south or whether it is meant for the Hindi-speaking and non-Hindi-speaking areas?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is meant primarily for the non-Hindi-speaking areas.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether Government have made any progress towards the formulation of a kind of basic Hindi in regard to grammar as well as in regard to vocabulary?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Yes, some steps have been taken.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether this basic grammar is based on Panini or there is a deviation from it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As far as I know, Panini was a Sanskrit grammarian and he wrote Sanskrit grammar; he did not write any Hindi grammar.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am talking of grammar. He may have written Sanskrit grammar. But I am talking of grammar as such.

### Tobacco Crop in Orissa

\*994. { Shri P. K. Deo:  
} Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that proposals for writing off long outstanding arrears of excise duty on tobacco in Orissa are under consideration of Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance**  
(Shri B. R. Bhagat): No, Sir.

चम्बा-बेनीखेत सड़क

\*६६६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में परेल के निकट चम्बा-बेनीखेत सड़क की मरम्मत पर १६४८ से १६५७ तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सरकार चम्बा को इस अस्थायी मार्ग के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य मार्ग के जरिये मिलाना चाहती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) लगभग एक लाख रुपया।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या में जान सकता हूँ कि, चाँक साल में तकरीबन सात-आठ महीने यह रास्ता बन्द रहता है और कितने ही गांव इस सड़क के कारण कुछ ग्रामों के बाद गिर जायेंगे, अभी तक कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है जिस से इन को यहाँ से तबदील कर के दूसरी जगह ले जाया जा सके ?

**Shri Datar:** Government are aware of the difficulties caused by land-slides almost every year, and that is the reason why there are two proposals before Government, one, to construct a road higher up the present road, and the other, is to construct a bridge and take a road across the river.

Northern Zonal Council

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Shri Vajpayee :  
Sardar Iqbal Singh :  
Shri D. C. Sharma :  
\*९९७. Shri Ram Krishan :  
Shri Hem Barua :  
Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri :

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third meeting of the Northern Zonal Council was held recently;

(b) if so, the items discussed; and

(c) the decisions taken?

**The Ministry of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**  
(a) the third meeting of the Council was held on 2nd March, 1958.

(b) A copy of the agenda of the meeting is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 48]. The Council also discussed the question of having a Common Reserve Police Force for the zone.

(c) The proceedings of the meeting have not been received so far from the Zonal Council Secretariat. A summary of the important decisions taken by the Council will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the Inspector-General of Police of Punjab is empowered to examine the proposal of the Home Ministry for the establishment of man-power pool on a zonal basis, and if so, when he is expected to submit his report?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** I do not know what the Inspector-General of Police has to do with the man-power position of the country. I am not aware of the connection between the two.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I was referring to the zonal police.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** So far as the zonal police goes, it is not only the Inspector-General of Police Punjab, but the Inspectors-General of all the States within the zone, who have been asked to consider the question and to give their advice to the zonal council to be considered at its next meeting.

**श्री हेम राज़ :** पिछली जोनल काउंसिल की मीटिंग में यह फैसला हुआ था कि पश्चीने का जो एक्सपोर्ट होता है, उस का कुछ हिस्सा देहाती इंडस्ट्री के लिये रख लिया जाय और बाकी एक्सपोर्ट होने दिया जाय। इस के लिये काश्मीर, पंजाब तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये जुदा जुदा कोट मुकर्रर किये गये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो फैसला हुआ था, इसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

**पंडित गो० ब० पन्त :** जिन स्टेट्स का ताल्लुक हैं वे कोशिश कर रही हैं उस के मुताबिक अभल करने की।

**श्री हेम राज़ :** अगर वे उस पर अभल न करें, तो फिर उम्मेके बाद क्या कारंवाई की जायगी?

**पंडित गो० ब० पन्त :** अभी तक तो वे कर रही हैं। पहले से यह समझ लेना मुनासिब नहीं है कि वे नहीं करेंगी। इस तरह से समझ लेना तो यह कहना होगा कि तुम मत करो।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know which State is responsible for taking down the proceedings of this Zonal Council and for submitting them to the Home Ministry?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** The proceedings are recorded and they are submitted to the Home Ministry. The Home Minister is invariably present at the meetings of these Councils, and I think he has also personal knowledge of what happens in these Councils.

**श्री पद्म देव :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या काउंसिल के अन्दर चम्बा में चावल

न जाने की रुकावट पर भी क्या कभी विचार किया गया है?

**पंडित गो० ब० पन्त :** वहां पर लास तीर पर चम्बा में चावल की दिक्कत के बारे में शायद गौर नहीं हुआ है। पर चम्बा में चावल के जाने में रुकावट है, यह सही बात है, क्योंकि रास्ते आसानी से चावल को के जाने के चम्बल को नहीं है।

**Mr. Speaker:** I would suggest that hereafter such questions ought to be asked only in those States which are constituent members of the Zonal Council. Merely because the Home Minister takes part in them, is it at all proper that we should go into details of what happens in the Zonal Councils?

**An hon. Member:** This is an inter-State matter.

**Shri Tangamani:** Several States come into the picture.

**Mr. Speaker:** I agree, but not all the States of India or the Centre.

**Some hon. Members:** Several States are concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are four or five Zonal Councils, and some States are attached to each Zonal Council. The Home Minister goes there to guide them. Merely because of that, are we to take up all those matters? Is this House clothed with powers in regard to all those affairs so as to ask what the supply position of rice is in Chamba, how much is exported, and so on? Are we adding to the Union List now? I am not going to allow such questions.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Such questions cannot be discussed in any particular State.

**Mr. Speaker:** They can be discussed.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** The discussion in the Zonal Council is a matter with respect to which this House has the right to ask questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** This House has no right unless it relates to a component part over which this House has jurisdiction as, for instance, Himachal Pradesh.

So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, I can understand. But, take for instance, other Zonal Councils, say, the Southern Zonal Council. This matter may be raised in each of the legislatures of the component States. Merely because an hon. Minister goes from here, we are not clothed with jurisdiction over these matters.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** These are questions of inter-State importance.

**Mr. Speaker:** But not connected with the Centre. Rajasthan and Punjab are not the Centre's concern in this matter.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The question is concerned with inter-State affairs. Inter-State affairs can only be discussed here. They cannot be discussed in a particular State.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. I will consider this anyhow.

**श्री पद्म बेदः** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश मेंटर के अधीन है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदयः** : वह ठीक है लेकिन वह यह प्रश्न समाप्त होना चाहिये। मेरे और अधिक मज्जीमेंटरी एनाऊ नहीं करना।

I will consider this question of inter-State affairs and how far we shall exercise jurisdiction over that matter.

### Kerala Education Bill

*998.	<b>Shri Vasudevan Nair:</b> <b>Shri V. C. Shukla:</b> <b>Shri N. R. Munisamy:</b> <b>Shri Mohan Swarup:</b> <b>Shri D. C. Sharma:</b> <b>Shri Heda:</b> <b>Shri Warior:</b> <b>Shri A. K. Gopalan:</b> <b>Shri Punnoose:</b> <b>Shri Vajpayee:</b> <b>Shri Wodeyar:</b>
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Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the Central Government received the Kerala Education Bill, 1957 for obtaining the Assent of the President; and

(b) at what stage the matter is at present?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) The Bill was received on the 4th October 1957.

(b) A reference is being made to the Supreme Court.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Which are the specific points of fact or law that are being referred to the Supreme Court?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** There are certain matters which seem to impinge on the Constitution and with regard to which the Ministry of Law and the Attorney-General are agreed that certain clauses offend certain other clauses of the Constitution. So it was considered desirable to refer the matter to the Supreme Court instead of withholding the assent of the President.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Some months back the Prime Minister stated in a press conference that the Bill was being referred to the Supreme Court in order to avoid litigation by private parties in the future. Is it not a fact that private parties still can contest the Bill in the Supreme Court after this?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Whether private parties could do so or not, the question

that had to be considered was, whether the Bill which according to expert legal advice, offended the provisions of the Constitution, should be assented to by the President. He cannot, knowing that a Bill offends the provisions of the Constitution, give his assent to it. But it was considered advisable to consult the Supreme Court before reaching any final decision on the matter. It serves as a safeguard to the State concerned.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** I want to know the reason why the Andhra State Education Bill, which also contained similar provisions, was not submitted to the Supreme Court for their expert opinion, as in this case.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I do not know if the Andhra Bill and this Bill are exactly alike. Perhaps they are not.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Is it a fact that the draft Bill was discussed by the Kerala Government with the Central Education Ministry in all its details and that the Bill, as it has been passed by the Legislature of Kerala, is not different from the draft which was discussed and approved by the Central Government? If so, what is the reason why this belated wisdom has come to the Government to refer it to the Supreme Court?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** There were perhaps discussions in the Education Ministry, and there was also correspondence between the Central Government and the Kerala Government. But certain points which were raised in the course of the discussions or correspondence were not met. It was considered necessary and appropriate, when the Bill was received and examined by the Education Ministry, the Law Ministry and the Attorney-General, that the matter should be referred to the Supreme Court. The President has the authority to withhold assent altogether. But it was felt that in this particular case, it would be advisable to obtain the views of the Supreme

Court instead of treating the advice received from other quarters as final and withholding assent completely.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** May I know if it is Government's intention generally to refer to the Supreme Court social legislation of a progressive and, therefore, necessarily controversial character? If not, why in the case of the Kerala Education Bill an apparently discriminatory course which encourages vested interests has been taken?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a hypothetical question. It need not be answered. The hon. Minister has just now said that according to legal advise tendered to the President or the Government, there are some provisions of the Bill which are inconsistent with other provisions of the Constitution. It is on that ground that reference has been made. There is no imputation allowed. The insinuation here is that all progressive legislation is to be put an end to and, therefore, he wants an answer from the Minister that he is not a progressive Minister.

**Shri Jinachandran:** May I know whether the Education Minister welcomed reference of the Bill to the Supreme Court and then withdrew, after pressure from the Communist Party?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I am not aware of that.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether any of the Bills passed by various other Legislatures have been similarly referred to the Supreme Court during 1957?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I have received a number of Bills from the Kerala Government and have obtained the assent of the President, and often communicated that assent telegraphically to the Kerala Government.

**Shri Tangamani:** My question is different. I want to know whether any Bill received from other States has been referred to the Supreme Court.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members may be interested in it. So I allowed opportunities. But hon. Members must address supplementaries which are relevant. Generally, unless there is a conflict of opinion regarding this matter, that particular provisions offend the Constitution, what is the need to refer?

Therefore, have you referred any other? Why did you arrest X? Because he committed theft. If others have not committed theft, why did you not arrest them, the 360 millions! How does this arise? The hon. Members are all lawyers, but unfortunately they are not applying the test of relevancy here when asking questions.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** The relevancy arises in this way . . .

**Shri Tangamani:** It is perfectly relevant. During 1957, a Bill which was passed by one State Legislature has now been referred to the Supreme Court. I want to know for the sake of information whether any such Bill from any other State has similarly been referred to the Supreme Court during this period.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is clear that no such Bill has been referred.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** How is it clear?

**Mr. Speaker:** Because he did not answer that question.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Now it is clear.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** As far as we know, this is the first instance of the reference to the Supreme Court prior to the giving of assent by the President to a particular legislation, because it happens to be controversial, because it is likely to cause litigation in future. If that be so, we want to know if it is Government's intention generally in regard to controversial legislation—at least in the opinion of Government—to do this kind of thing. Otherwise, this seems rather discriminatory.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Mukerjee forgets that if the hon. Minister had given the least hint or created a suspicion that because it is of a controversial nature and because it comes from a Communist Government, he is trying to make a discrimination, I would have allowed the hon. Member to pursue this matter. But he definitely said that some provisions of the Bill offended some provisions of the Constitution, and it was on that and that ground alone that the reference was made. How does the other matter—are you opposed to progressive legislation at all?—arise?

Some Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I have allowed sufficient supplementaries. Next question.

#### Photographs for Voters

\*1001. **Shri Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration regarding insertion of photographs in the voters' list; and

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) No proposal for the insertion of photographs in the voters' list is under consideration. A suggestion has, however, been made that if identity cards with photographs are given to voters at the time of registration and required to be produced by them at the time of voting, it would effectively avoid all possibility of impersonation. This suggestion is being considered in consultation with the Election Commission.

(b) Not yet.

**Some Hon. Members:** We could not hear.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister must read more slowly and clearly. The House has not yet subsided after the general upheaval caused by the previous question.

The hon. Minister may read the answer again.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** (a) No proposal for the insertion of photographs in the voters' list is under consideration. A suggestion has, however, been made that if identity cards with photographs are given to voters at the time of registration and required to be produced by them at the time of voting, it would effectively avoid all possibility of impersonation. This suggestion is being considered in consultation with the Election Commission.

(b) Not yet.

**Shri Ghosal:** Is it a fact that in some constituencies of West Bengal the photos of voters were taken in Calcutta?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I am not aware that it has been done so far.

**Shri Ranga:** May I know who made this suggestion and why is it that Government have thought it fit to consider this particular suggestion in view of the obvious difficulties that would have to be met with in regard to finances etc.?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** All those difficulties which would arise in implementing the suggestion are being examined by the Election Commission.

**Shri Ranga:** The first part of my question has not been answered, Sir. Who made this suggestion and why is it that Government has given so much importance to it?

Shri Hajarnavis: The suggestion was received from the Government of West Bengal.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** May I know whether the proposal is in regard to election in both rural and urban areas or whether it is in regard to election in urban areas only?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** The complaints were received from industrial areas and urban areas and fewer complaints from the rural areas.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Have Government devised some method whereby people who are not photogenic would be protected from this photograph business?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: Some people may be against taking photos.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** The hon. Minister said that this would avoid any form of impersonation. I humbly suggest that some people are photogenic, others are not. What about persons who are not photogenic?

Shri Hajarnavis: That part of the question will also be considered.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether the West Bengal Government which gave this suggestion has also accepted to share the expenditure; and, if so, what is the proportion?

Shri Hajarnavis: They have expressed their willingness to share part of the expenses.

**Shri Tyagi:** After the identification cards proposal is accepted, do Government intend to do away with the idea of maintaining a regular list of voters because that becomes unnecessary?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** As against the name, all the other details and the photograph would be there.

### **Consolidation of Loans to States**

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\*1002. { Shri Bimal Ghose:  
                  Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
                  Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had intimated to the State Governments their

acceptance of the Second Finance Commission's recommendations relating to rationalisation and consolidation of loans and subsequently cancelled this order; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). As explained by the Finance Minister in his speech in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 1957, while moving for consideration the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill and the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill this particular recommendation required further consideration. Government's final conclusions on this subject are contained in the statement laid on the table of the House on the 14th March.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** May I submit that the answer to my question is not given because my question was whether Government had first intimated the State Governments accepting the proposal and then, subsequently, cancelled their first order?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** A reference was also made to that in the speech of the Finance Minister on the 12th December, 1957.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** The Finance Minister stated that it would be considered. I asked whether the Government had actually intimated the State Governments accepting that proposal.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is a fact that Government first accepted the recommendation. But, later on, the Finance Minister felt that it required further scrutiny and, with the approval of the Government, he made a statement in the House. That is the information that has already been given to the House.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Inasmuch as it is now admitted that the Government first accepted the proposal, may I know what further facts have been brought to light, after the recom-

mendations were first accepted, to necessitate their subsequent cancellation?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It had already been explained by the Finance Minister on the 12th December, that it might seriously jeopardise the Centre's ability to finance the States in respect of capital needs during the immediate future and also during the Third Five Year Plan. This and the special problem of settling the terms of repayment, all these, were new considerations which led to the reconsideration of this.

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know whether any of the State Governments has again asked the Centre to reconsider this matter?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The new proposals about this matter which have been laid on the Table of the House on the 14th March, have been arrived at in consultation with the Planning Commission; and the State Governments have been informed about these proposals. It is yet time that they may express their views, if they have any.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I find that a Press communiqué was issued by Government accepting the recommendations of the Finance Commission including the recommendation on the consolidation of loans, and also a final order issued to that effect. Subsequently, that order was cancelled. May I know the respective dates of these three things?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I cannot off-hand give the dates of these.

**Shri Tyagi:** What is the total amount of loans advanced to the various State Governments? Is the repayment capacity of a State Government being examined before a loan is granted?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a larger question.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** This question had been discussed already. As I said, on the 31st March, 1956, the total outstanding loans from the Centre to the States was of the order of Rs. 900 crores. During these two years also further loans have been given.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is the repayment capacity examined?

**Mr. Speaker:** From time to time they might have examined. The hon. Member cannot ask this general question in this short question about consolidation of loans. All these questions can be raised on the Demands of the Finance Ministry. I will give the hon. Member an opportunity.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** The Finance Commission had recommended that the interest to be charged to the States on the loans they have taken should be on the basis of what might be called, "no profit no loss" basis. Has the Government adhered to this principle in the recent decisions it has come to?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Apart from what is contained in the statement of the 14th March, all the other recommendations of the Finance Commission have been accepted. To state that they have recommended that the interest should be on the "no profit no loss" basis is not correct. They have said that although other factors must be there, the cost of borrowing should be the basis of the interest. But, they have not made any categorical recommendation that it should be on "no profit no loss" basis absolutely.

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be open to the Government to accept or reject. We cannot go into that in a question on the Report. The hon. Member is very well read; but he cannot put all the questions he has in mind on the particular question.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** The Government may not accept the recommendation. I will accept that reply.

But, if the hon. Minister says that the Commission did not say so, I cannot accept it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister puts his own interpretation and says that they have not said so.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** The Commission has said so, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The view of the hon. Member on the right side is one and the view of the hon. Member on the left is quite different.

#### Translation of Laws and Rules into Hindi

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\*1003. *Shri Acharya:*

*Shri Manakbhai Agrawal:*

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider it necessary to translate all the rules, regulations and laws of the land from English into Hindi before the latter is introduced as the official language in place of English;

(b) whether the question of cost to be incurred and the time to be taken for such translation work has been considered; and

(c) if so, the time it will take and what is the estimated cost?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) The recommendations of the official Language Commission regarding this and other connected matters are before the Parliamentary Committee appointed for considering them.

(b) and (c). The translation of all unpealed Central Acts is expected to be completed by 1963. The annual expenditure on this is about Rs. 77,000 at present.

Shri Acharya: Are the State Acts also going to be translated?

Shri Datar: The question relates to Central Acts.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: Will Government consider the advisability of directing its attention to technical terms like *estoppel*, *resjudicata* and others? I had to do something with the Committee. Are they going to translate these technical terms also, or are they going to leave them as they are?

The Minister of Home Affairs Pandit G. B. Pant: There is, I think, a Board which deals with this matter. Perhaps the hon. Member is a member of that Board.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: I am not.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I will be grateful if he will send his suggestions to the Board.

Shri Sribhushan Ambalam: May I know if any of the States in the Hindi-speaking areas has undertaken this work of translation?

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as the Central Acts go, the translation bureau has been set up here. The States may also be dealing with some of the Acts. But I am not sure if they are dealing with all the Central Acts.

Shri Dasappa: The question does not confine itself to Central Acts and regulations but to all Acts and regulations of the land. So, the question is whether any arrangement will be made for the translation of all these regulations and laws obtaining in all the States from English to Hindi.

Pandit G. B. Pant: For the present, arrangements have been made for translating unrepealed Central Acts. When we have finished the translation of these Acts, then it will be time to consider whether the other laws should also be taken up.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the fact that the official language is going to be Hindi, the necessity to have all these State regulations and laws in Hindi is inevitable. So, I would like to have an idea as to the time by which they would all be translated into Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already replied. He has just now said that after all the unrepealed Acts are translated, it would be time to consider whether the others need to be translated or not. At that time, the hon. Member will give his suggestion.

श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जिस काम के बारे में इस वक्त पूछा गया है वह अब तक कितना हो गया ? उस की क्या रूपरेखा है ?

पंडित श्री श्री पंत : अब तक करीब चार हजार पन्ने तरजूमे के तैयार किये गये हैं ।

#### Sales Tax on Food Grains

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\*1004. / Shri N. R. Munisamy:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have not accepted the suggestion of the Union Government that foodgrains might be exempted from State sales tax and the reasons assigned by them; and

(b) whether their non-acceptance will affect the Central Government's contribution to the States?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bihar that levy sales tax on foodgrains and the State of U.P. that levies a graduated fee on dealers in foodgrains, have not responded favourably to Central Government's suggestion to

exempt foodgrains completely from such tax or fee. The revenue consideration was mainly the reason for the States not agreeing to the Centre's advice.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know the total amount likely to be lost by the proposal to exempt foodgrains from sales tax? What are the other sources of revenue thought of to compensate for the loss?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This pertains to State revenue. The idea that foodgrains should not be taxed came up in the National Development Council. It was proposed that in view of the rise in food prices, there should not be any tax. The Chief Ministers said that they would consider it. They have referred back to us saying that they were not in a position to accept this idea. That is the position.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: What were the reasons advanced by the States for not accepting this proposal?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Revenue considerations.

Shri Damani: May I know whether this matter was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference and if not, whether it is going to be included in the agenda for the next Conference?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have said that it was discussed in the National Development Council.

#### Steel Allotment to Orissa

\*1955. Dr. Samantabhar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of iron and steel that were allotted to Orissa in each quarter of 1956-57 and the actual delivery made to the State against their allotments;

(b) what steps Government of India propose to take to ensure that the allotments made to Orissa are delivered in future;

(c) whether Government are aware that the only two foundries in Orissa have been forced to close down on account of the failure to supply billets and pig irons to these foundries in 1957; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to remove these difficulties in future.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Allotment was made on an annual basis for 1956-57. The total quantity, of steel allotted to consumers in Orissa State was 24,840 tons against which 12,547 tons were despatched.

(b) Steps have been taken to increase indigenous production and subject to availability of foreign exchange, it is proposed to import steel to augment indigenous supply.

(c) This information is not available.

(d) When shortage of billets or pig iron was brought to notice, steps were taken to expedite supplies by according priority. The supply position of pig iron is expected to ease considerably in 1958-59 and that of billets by 1960, as a result of the expansion programmes of TISCO and IISCO, and the production in Steel Plants in the Public Sector.

Shri Supakar: What is the total demand of steel in Orissa State and what percentage was supplied?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the figures with regard to the total demand. I have already given the allocation that was made and the actual supply that was made. The actual allocation will be somewhat smaller than the demand in the case of all the States. It is not the case that Orissa was treated differently from the other States.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the supply of steel and iron is far short of the demand in regard to this particular State as compared to other States of India?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I think the demand in all the States is of an order which could not be met with. The case of Orissa does not differ from that of the others in this matter.

**Shri Panigrahi:** The allocation was about 24,000 tons and the actual lift was 12,000 tons. May I know the reasons?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Short supply.

**Shri Supakar:** By what time shall we be able to meet the demands of the entire States in India so far as steel and iron materials are concerned?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is a bigger question but it is hoped that when these new steel plants in the public sector go into production and when the expansion of the two in the private sector is completed, the actual production will meet the requirements. But the demands may grow and we may have to think of increasing our production.

**Shri Supakar:** One question more.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not lead us anywhere. The hon. Member knows. Demand goes on increasing as we go on producing.

**Shri Supakar:** I want to know what amount of blackmarketing is prevalent in India.

**Mr. Speaker:** Unfortunately that question does not arise out of this question, however good it might be.

#### Sports Stadia

\*1006. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports stadia proposed to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount allotted for the same?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) No specific number has been fixed.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** On what basis will these stadia be distributed all over India?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** On the basis of a grant of 50 per cent.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** What steps are being taken in case the State Governments do not make use of the money allotted for this purpose?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The States must also play the game. When the Central Government meets 50 per cent expenditure, the States should also meet 50 per cent of the expenditure.

**Shri Thimmaiah:** Is this expenditure met under the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur sports scheme?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** No, Sir. It has nothing to do with that.

**Shri Vishwanatha Reddy:** May I know whether the National Sports Club of India has taken up the construction of a stadium in Madras, and whether Madras has asked for assistance from the Centre? If so, how much assistance has been granted?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The hon. Member is interested in a particular club. He will have to give me notice. I will be very glad to answer that question.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** In view of the fact that under the National Sports Club stadium scheme, South India is the only place which has not got a stadium—Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi already having stadia—would the Government consider constructing a stadium there?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Under this scheme it is proposed to give grants if proposals are coming forward. We have started giving grants and approving the schemes.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** The hon. Member said that the scheme is on a 50: 50 basis and that there was no specified number. Are we to understand that funds are unlimited. For instance, if a State came forward with proposals for ten stadia, would this scheme operate or how does it work in such cases?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** That difficulty has not arisen. We have quite adequate funds as far as sports development is concerned and we are fully anxious to develop sports. If the hon. Member is interested, I would lay on the Table a statement which gives information with regard to grants which have been given by the Indian Council of Sports to various organisations and the various States for the development of the stadia. That difficulty has not arisen. It will certainly be examined when that question arises.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Is this 50: 50 basis related only to institutional demands or does it apply to States also?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Both. It is expected that the private organisations will send their proposals either through All-India organisations or through State Governments.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether Government has received a request from the Andhra Pradesh Government for some grant to construct a stadium, and whether they have also agreed to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is difficult for me to say about each individual State. I will lay this whole statement on the Table of the House, and I will be glad to give that information about Andhra to the hon. Member.

**Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:** May I know if it is a fact that the University of Sagar has requested for a grant?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Minister has already said that with respect to individual cases he is not able to answer.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

\*६८७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गবेहरण मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के अन्तर्गत इस समय कितने विद्यार्थी प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली के किन किन स्कूलों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेहणा मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (डा० का० ला० शीर्षाली) :

(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [वैज्ञानिक परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४६.]

(ग) लगभग १.५ लाख रुपये ।

##### U.S.S.R. Scholarships

\*९९५. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 200 on the 21st May, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of students from India who would be given facilities to study at the U.S.S.R. Physics Institute under the training programme for the nationals from the ECAFE region; and

(b) how many students, if any, have so far applied for these scholarships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 50.]

### भारत का इतिहास

\*१११. पंडित द्वारा मां तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गবेहरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का एक लोकप्रिय इतिहास, जिस के लिये ५,००० रुपये का इनाम रखा गया है, लिखा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन में कितने लेखक भाग से रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रन्थ तक कोई प्रगति दुई है, तो वह क्या है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेहरण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (द्वारा मां तिवारी) :

(क) यीं, हां ।

(ख) पंद्रह लेखकों ने अपनी पांडुलिपियां पेश कर दी हैं ।

(ग) तीन प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार पांडुलिपियों का निरीक्षण करने के लिये विशेष रूप से नियुक्त किये गये थे । वे इन पांडुलिपियों का निरीक्षण कर रहे हैं ।

### State Language of Tripura

\*1008. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Resolution from Tripura Territorial Council requesting that Bengali may be declared as the State Language of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

### Opium Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957

\*1007. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to give effect to the provisions of the Opium Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957; and

(b) the total number of cases of the breach of the provisions of this Act registered so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The provisions of the Opium Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957 have already come into effect and the State Governments have been informed that they may frame such rules as they consider necessary for the control of poppy husk within their States.

(b) No case of breach of the provisions of this Act has been reported so far by the State Governments.

### Brass Two Anna Coins

\*1008. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of brass two anna coins in circulation in the country; and

(b) the total number of brass two anna coins withdrawn since 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total number of nickel-brass two anna coins in circulation on January 31, 1958 was about 33.28 crore pieces.

(b) From the beginning of January, 1957 upto the end of January, 1958, 6.17 crore pieces were withdrawn from circulation.

## Delhi Government Schools

\*1009. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government schools in Delhi and New Delhi are still being run in tents or other temporary structures;

(b) the number of Secondary Schools among them; and

(c) the number of students studying in these Schools?

— The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) (i) 32 in tents exclusively.

(ii) 177 partly in tents and partly in buildings.

(b) 116 including Senior Basic, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools.

(c) 69,060 in Schools mentioned in answer to part (a) above.

## Earth-moving operations at Neiveli

\*1010. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress made in the earth-moving operations at Neiveli; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the pace of work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Since the commencement of earth-moving operations on 20th May, 1957, a total volume of 2.7 million cubic yards of overburden has been removed upto the end of February, 1958, as against 27 million cubic yards to be removed by the end of 1960.

(b) There is no question of taking steps to accelerate the pace of this work which is proceeding according to schedule. The schedule of course envisages an increase in the pace with the commissioning of specialised machinery next year. The mine is planned to reach the production stage only when the other units of the Integrated Project viz., Thermal Power Station, Fertilizer Plant and the Briquetting and Carbonising Plant are ready to consume the lignite.

## Oil Prospecting in Eastern U.P.

\*1011. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Kailika Singh:  
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aero-magnetic survey of the Eastern Districts of U.P. has indicated prospects of oil there; and

(b) if so, whether any detailed survey has been conducted to explore the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) During the present field Season, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have taken up intensive surveys by gravity-magnetic and seismic methods in Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Hardoi areas. Geophysical surveys of the plains of Eastern U.P. may be taken up in the succeeding years.

## Political Sufferers Committee, Delhi

\*1012. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decisions of the Political Sufferers Committee, Delhi have been implemented; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Action is being taken on those recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted in principle.

An amount of Rs. 25,000/- has been placed at the disposal of the Delhi Administration for the grant of small business loans to political sufferers.

Other things being equal, preference should be given to political sufferers in the matter of employment in the public service.

A scheme for the grant of educational stipends to dependents of political sufferers is under consideration in the Ministry of Education.

**Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad**

\*1012. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign experts are employed in the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, their nationalities; and

(c) the nature of their employment?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. Dr. J. W. Whittaker is the only foreign expert employed.

(b) British National.

(c) Director, Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad.

**Rationing of Opium**

\*1014. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has decided to introduce rationing of opium for oral consumption with effect from the 1st April, 1958, pending complete ban on its sale from April, 1959; and

(b) what is the estimated loss of revenue consequent on the ban in the coming financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated loss of revenue during 1958-59 would be of the order of Rs. 3 lakhs. This cannot, however, be attributed to the introduction of rationing as such but to the policy of progressive enforcement of prohibition of oral consumption.

**Purchase of Defence Stores**

\*1015. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Defence stores purchased from abroad in 1957-58;

(b) the total value of indigenous purchases made during the period; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken for immediate and effect economies in respect of foreign purchases?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The total value of Defence stores purchased from abroad in 1957-58 up to the end of January is approximately Rs. 65.28 crores.

(b) Indigenous purchases are of two categories—stores manufactured in this country and stores of foreign manufactured purchased from supplies in India. The value of the former category is approximately Rs. 27.22 crores and of the latter Rs. 7.68 crores.

(c) A statement indicating steps taken or proposed to be taken to economise foreign purchases is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 51]

**Central Finger Print Bureau**

\*1016. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the details of arrangements made in the Central Finger Print Bureau to impart training in the modern system?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Arrangements for imparting training to State Officers on tenure basis by way of rotation have been made in the Central Finger Print Bureau. Some Officers will be admitted every year for such training and they will be restored to their States after they have been trained.

### टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी

१३२५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खाल और इंचन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के विस्तार के लिये कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ; और

(ल) यह धन राशि किन किन कामों के लिये दी गई है और अब तक कितनी धन राशि किन किन कामों पर व्यय की जा चुकी है ?

**इस्पात, खाल और इंचन मंत्री (सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) ऋण के तौर पर १० करोड़ रुपये ।

(ल) १० करोड़ रुपये की पूर्ण रकम को निम्नलिखित के विकासों पर व्यय कर दिया गया है :—

बिनूमिंग मिल, लेट मिल, शांखते, कोक की नई भट्टीयां स्केल्प मिल वाष्य और शक्ति स्टेशन और बस्ती निर्माण, कच्चे खनिज तथा कांयले की खाने आदि जैसे अन्य मद ।

### टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी को ऋण

१३२६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खाल और इंचन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के विस्तार के लिये धन किन-किन शर्तों

पर दिया गया है और कब तक यह चुका दिया जायेगा ; और

(ल) इस प्रकार दिये गये धन के उचित उपयोग पर निगरानी रखने के लिये क्या कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

**इस्पात, खाल और इंचन मंत्री (सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) भारत सरकार ने टाटा आइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी को १० करोड़ रुपये वा एक ऋण दिया है । यह ऋण १ जुलाई, १९५८ अग्रवा ऐसे आगामी दिनांक तक बिना ब्याज रहेगा जोकि परस्पर निश्चय किया जायेगा ताकि कम्पनी अपने प्रसार एवं आधुनिकरण के कार्यक्रमों को पूर्ण करने में समर्थ हो सके । इस ऋण के परिपाक होने का कोई दिनांक निश्चित नहीं किया गया है और भारत सरकार टेरिफ़ आयोग के परामर्श से यह निश्चित करेगी कि ब्याज १ जुलाई १९५८ से लिया जाये अग्रवा किसी आगामी दिनांक से जोकि परस्पर निश्चित किया जायेगा, और कम्पनी इस ऋण को ब्याज की किस दर से चुकाये । अतः चुकाता करने को कोई तिथि नहीं दी जा सकती ।

(ल) जी हां, भारत सरकार ने कम्पनी के डाइरेक्टरों की बोर्ड पर निगरानी रखने के लिये एक डाइरेक्टर को नियुक्त किया है जो तब तक डाइरेक्टर बना रहेगा जब तक विशेष ऋण का कोई भाग पूर्ण रूप से बिना चुका रहता है ।

### टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी का विस्तार

१३२७. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : या इस्पात, खाल और इंचन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता से टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी का अब तक कितना विस्तार हुआ है ; और

(ल) यह विस्तार कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंवन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) कम्पनी ने अब तक कोक की बैटरीदार दो नई भट्टियां, प्लेट मिल का सुधार, एक नया स्केल मिल, नये डिलूप पी० बोइलर, पांच ओपिन हर्ष भट्टियां और डी० बी० मी० शक्ति प्राप्त करने के लिये विजनी के उपकरणों को खड़ा करने के कार्य पूर्ण कर लिये हैं। जहां तक अन्य आयोजनाओं जैसे बिल्युमिंग मिल तथा फेल-मिलिंग संयंत्र का सुधार, एक नई ब्लास्ट भट्टी, स्टील मैटिंग शोप नं० ३ और शोलनों का री-माइलिंग और कोक ओवन बैटरी का मम्बन्व है उन में पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है और सूचना मिनी है कि कार्यस्थल पर निर्माण कार्य में कार्यक्रम ने अनुसार प्रगति हो रही है।

(ख) अधिकतर विस्तार कार्य १६५८ के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो जायेंगे।

#### टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी

१३२८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंवन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि भरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता से टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी का जो विस्तार होगा उभ के परिणामस्वरूप क्या क्या नीजे बनाई जायेंगी और किननी कितनी मात्रा में?

इस्पात, खान और ईंवन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : प्रसार आयोजना पूर्ण हो जाने के उपरान्त संयंत्र की उत्पादन मात्रा निम्न होगी :—

बीजे	मात्रा प्रति वर्ष टनों में
हेवी रेल	१३५,०००
हेवी स्ट्रॉकबरल	११०,०००
स्लीपरें	५०,०००
फ्लीसिंग स्लीपरें	३०,०००
भीडियर एण्ड लाइट स्ट्रॉकबर	२६७,०००

बीजे	मात्रा प्रति वर्ष टनों में
१/२ इंच तथा उस से ऊपर बाली बारें	१४४,०००
प्लेटें	१००,०००
चादरें	१५०,०००
१२ इंच तक की स्ट्रीप	१४८,०००
पहिये, टायर और घुरे	३०,०००
मिमिस जिस में बिलूप, बिलेट, टिन बारे आदि सम्मिलित हैं	३०६,०००
योग	१,५००,०००

#### इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील वक्स

१३२९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी दया इस्पात, खान और ईंवन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) भरकार द्वारा दी गई भायता से इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील वक्स का अब तक कितना विस्तार हुआ है ;

(ख) भरकार ने शब तक क्षण अव्यवा सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी है ;

(ग) यह सहायता अव्यवा क्षण किन शर्तों पर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) इसे चुकाने की शर्त क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंवन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी ने अब तक एक कोक की बैटरीदार भट्टी, एक सल्पस्यूरिक एसिड संयंत्र तथा नई ब्लास्ट भट्टी के निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण कर लिये हैं। विस्तार आयोजना के लिये शेष आवश्यक संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी के लिये आईटर दिये जा चुके हैं और सामान से सबे हुए जहाज चल चुके हैं।

(क) सरकार ने दो ऋण स्वीकृत किये हैं—७.६ करोड़ रुपये का व्याज सहित ऋण तथा १०.१८ करोड़ रुपये का विशेष ऋण सरकार ने, कम्यनी द्वारा प्राप्त विश्व बैंक के दो ऋणों की गारंटी दे दी है। प्रथम ऋण ३००.२ लाख डालर का तथा द्वितीय ३००.२ लाख डालर का है।

(ग) और (घ), ७.६ करोड़ रुपये के संयुक्त ऋण पर ४ ½% प्रति वर्ष की दर से बाज होगा और दिसम्बर, १९५८ से दिसम्बर, १९६७ तक ६८ काल में व्याज सहित प्रभागों में चुका दिया जायगा। विशेष ऋण १ जुलाई १९५८ तक अयवा ऐसी तिथि तक जो परस्पर निश्चित की जायगी, बिना व्याज रहेगा। इस ऋण की परिपाक होने का कोई दिनांक नहीं है, परन्तु भारत सरकार ट्रैरिक आयोग के परामर्श में यह निश्चित करेगी कि व्याज १ जूलाई १९५८ से लिया जाय अयवा किसी आगामी दिनांक में जांकि परस्पर निश्चित किया जाय और कम्यनी इस ऋण को बाज की किम दर से चुकाये। विशेष ऋण को चुकाने की कोई निश्चित तिथि नहीं की गई है।

विश्व बैंक का ३००.२ लाख डालर के प्रथम ऋण पर ४ ½% प्रतिशत बाज लगेगा जोकि अप्रैल १९५६ से अक्टूबर १९६७ तक के काल में बाज महित प्रभागों में चुकाना है और २ करोड़ डालर के द्वितीय ऋण का बाज ५ प्रतिशत है और अप्रैल १९६० से अक्टूबर १९६७ के काल में बाज महित प्रभागों में चुकाना है।

#### Welfare Extension Projects

1330. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in providing maternity services in the Welfare Extension Projects sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board, up-to-date;

(b) whether proposed training of six thousand dais for employment in project centres has been taken up;

(c) whether training in nursing and mid-wifery under the scheme has commenced; and

(d) if not, when it is expected to commence and be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) At present 432 Welfare Extension Projects are functioning with about 1150 maternity centres. On an average 250 cases of ante-natal and post-natal stages are handled per year in each Welfare Extension Project.

(b) to (d). Negotiations for the training of dais are in progress with the Ministry of Health. The training of mid-wives was started in 1955 with a two years training course and the last batch is at present under training. There is no scheme for the training of Nurses under the programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board.

#### Income Tax and Excise Duties from Uttar Pradesh

1331. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts collected as Income-Tax in U.P. district-wise (Revenue-Districts) or region-wise for 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the amounts collected as Union-excise duties, Additional duties of excise region-wise (the smallest unit) during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) The amounts collected as Union Excise Duties circle-wise during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and from 1st April 1957 to 31st December 1957 (so far available) are given in a statement

laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 52].

**Scholarships to other Backward Classes**

**1332. Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what section of people have been classified in the term "other backward classes" in different States of India for the purposes of awarding the Government of India Scholarships and giving other benefits which are admissible to Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(b) on what basis sections of people have been designated as educationally backward on caste lines although the census of 1951 does not record castes other than those scheduled in the Constitution?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) The sections of people recommended by the respective State Governments/Union Administrations for inclusion in the List of "Other Backward Classes" recognised for Government of India Scholarships have been classified as such in the List, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, Index No. LT608/58]. The castes included in the List are recognised only for awarding Government of India scholarships.

(b) This List has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments/Union Administrations in respect of their territories. The main criterion followed in the preparation of this List is whether a particular caste is educationally and socially backward.

**National Archives of India**

**1333. Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay on the Table a statement giving in brief the nature of records, files and books at

present maintained in the National Archives of India in New Delhi and state:

(a) the steps taken during 1957-58 so far to preserve the records from destruction through bad handling;

(b) the system adopted for issue of books and records; and

(c) a list of mutiny records and papers in brief maintained in the National Archives of India?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 53.]

**International Hostels**

**1334. { Shri Onkar Lal:**  
**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for opening international hostels in the large metropolitan cities of India for providing facilities to foreign students;

(b) the names of the places where these are to be opened;

(c) whether a start has been made by acquiring premises;

(d) if so, the estimated cost to be incurred on these hostels;

(e) the time by which these hostels will be completed;

(f) the number of students to be admitted in these hostels; and

(g) whether only foreign students will be allowed to utilise these hostels?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) yes,

- (b) Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay.
- (c) A building has been rented in Calcutta by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the hostel is expected to start functioning in June, 1958. No premises have yet been taken for this purpose in Bombay and Delhi but the House in Delhi is likely to be located in the University Enclave.
- (d) According to the estimates prepared in 1954-55 the total cost of land and building of the International Students' House in Delhi is likely to be about Rs. 8 lakhs. It is not possible at this stage to give an indication of the estimated cost of the Hostels in other cities.
- (e) The Hostel at Calcutta is expected to start functioning in June, 1958, and it may be possible to start the construction of the International Students' House at Delhi during 1958-59.
- (f) The present Hostel at Calcutta is expected to accommodate 45-50 students. When completed the House in Delhi is expected to accommodate about 300 students.
- (g) Both Indian and foreign students will be eligible to make use of the facilities offered at these hostels.
- Andaman Islands**
1335. **Shri R. Narayanasamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many Ongees are in the islands of the Andamans Group?
- The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):** The population of 'Ongees' in the islands is estimated to be 600.
- Landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**
1336. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of landless families of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Union Territories who have been allotted cultivable lands during the First and Second Plan periods so far; and
- (b) the nature and the details of help given in this connection?
- The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):** (a) & (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as received.
- उत्तर प्रदेश की लोहे की चादरों का आवंटन १३३७. श्री सरदू पाण्डे: क्या इस्पात, सान और ईचन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लोहे की चादरों वे: वार्षिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने की प्रारंभना की है ; और
- (ल) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?
- इस्पात, सान और ईचन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ल). मार्गें बग्नुसार प्राप्त नहीं की जातीं। एलोटमेंट भी बग्नों वे: अनुसार नहीं किये जाते, फिर भी सितम्बर, १९५७ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गेलबेनाईज़िड कोर्गेट चादरों की १,००० टन की तदर्श एलोटमेंट के लिये इस मंत्रालय से बातचीत की थी। सामान को सीमित प्राप्ति तथा राज्य सरकारों के बहुत से शेष कोटाओं, जिनकी सप्लाई प्रारंभिकता के आधार पर की जानी थी, को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये इस पर सहमति न दी जा सकी।
- उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आवास योजनाएँ १३३८. श्री सरदू पाण्डे : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये

१९५७ में कितनी बस्तियाँ और घर बनाये गये; और

(स) ऐसी कितनी योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचारायी हैं?

मृह-स्टार्ट उपर्युक्ती (श्रीमती ग्रात्वा) :  
(क) तथा (स), सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश से आय-कर

१३३६. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष, १९५६-५७ में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने कर-दाताओं से आयकर वमूल नहीं किया जा सका?

वित्त उपर्युक्ती (श्री ब० र० भगत) : इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सका एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

#### Library Movement in Bombay

1340. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Bombay State for encouraging library movement in the State during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the number of libraries opened there with the above assistance during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 24,500/-.

(b) No library opened so far by that State with this assistance.

#### Requisitioned Lands in New Alipore, Calcutta

1341. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 253 on the 25th July, 1957 and state whether any decision has since been taken about the release of excess land requisitioned for the Defence Services during the last war in New Alipore near Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): This land has to be retained in occupation of the Defence Services till alternate accommodation for the Army units at present located in this area is provided.

#### Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad

1342. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
          { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign professors working at present in the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad;

(b) their nationalities; and

(c) the different schemes under which their services have been secured by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) No foreign Professor is working in the School at present.

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

#### Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad

1343. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
          { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for the expansion

of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of applicants and the total number of students admitted in the institution during the last three years; and

(d) the methods of selection of the students for admission into the institution?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 54].

#### Allowances for Purchase of Motor Cycles and Cars

1344. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of officers of the Central Government who have availed of the facility of taking loans from Government for the purchase of motor cycles and cars during 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The number of Central Government Servants who took loans for the purchase of motor cycles and cars during 1957 was 2326.

#### Gingee Fort in South Arcot

1345. Shri L. Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was spent for the maintenance of the Gingee Fort in South Arcot District, Madras State during 1956-57; and

(b) what amount is proposed to be spent for the year 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 9,830/-.

(b) The budget proposals for the year 1958-59 have not so far been approved.

उत्तर प्रदेश से 'बाद की देल-भाल-गृह'

१३४६. श्री गोहन स्वामय : पश्चा-गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कहाँ कहाँ बाद की देल-भाल के गृह और जिला आमदार स्वागत केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनका क्या व्योरा है; और

(ल) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार हारा क्या सहायता दी जा रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आमदा) : (क) तथा (ल) मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभापत्न पर रख दिया गया है। [संसदीय परिवर्तन ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५५]

Directors of the Life Insurance Corporation

1346. Shri Morarka:

1348. Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the present Directors of the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) when they were appointed; and  
(c) their qualifications?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b):

Name of the Member	Date of appointment
(1) Shri G. R. Kamat	31-1-1957
(2) Shri Mohammed Hasham Premji	1-9-1956
(3) Prof. D. G. Karve	1-9-1956
(4) Shri Dhiren Mitra	1-9-1956
(5) Shri S. M. Ramakrishna Rao	1-9-1956
(6) Shri Chakreshwar Kumar Jain	1-9-1956

Name of the Member	Date of appointment
(7) Shri Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta	25-3-1957*
(8) Lala Raghuraj Swarup	1-9-1956
(9) Shri B. K. Kaul	1-9-1956
(10) Shri L. K. Jha	1-9-1956
(11) Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan	1-9-1956
(12) Shri A. Rajagopalan	1-9-1956
(13) Shri K. R. Srinivasan	1-9-1956
(14) Shri V. H. Vora	1-9-1956
(15) Shri D. P. Guzdar	1-7-1957†
(c) Shri G. R. Kamat—A member of the Indian Civil Service.	1923-35 and 1940-43; Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli, 1935-40; Principal, B. M. College of Commerce, Poona 1943-49; President, Indian Economic Association 1945; Chairman Bombay Administrative Enquiry Committee 1948; Chairman, Madhya Bharat Cooperative—Planning Committee 1952; Executive Editor, Bombay District Gazetteers (Revision) 1949-52; Director of Programme Evaluation Planning Commission 1952-55; Chairman Village and Small Scale Industries (2nd Five-Year Plan) Committee 1955; Member, Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board, Government of India; President, Indian Agricultural Economics Conference 1956.
(2) Shri Mohammed Hasham Premji—Business man and Industrialist; Member, Board of Directors, Bombay Circle, State Bank of India; Member, Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Member, Koyna Control Board, formerly Chairman, Bombay Electricity Board, Ex-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Ex-Committee Member, Indian Federation of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi; Served on Various Committees appointed by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay on Food and Industries; Ex-Member, Managing Committee, B.E.S. & T. Undertaking; Ex-Member Zonal Users' Consultative Committee, Central Railway, Bombay.	
(3) Prof. D. G. Karve—Member, Bombay Local Board, State Bank of India; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College.	(4) Shri Dhiren Mitra—Formerly Solicitor to the Government of India and later Legal Advisor to the Indian High Commission, London; Director, Reserve Bank of India; Director, State Bank of India.

\*Shri Vadilal Mehta was originally appointed on 1-9-1956, but resigned his membership on the 9th January, 1957. He was reappointed on 25-3-57.

†Shri D. P. Guzdar was originally appointed on 1.9.1956 but resigned his membership on 25.3.1957. He was reappointed on 1.7.1957.

- (5) Shri S. M. Ramakrishna Rao—businessman; Chairman, Bank of Mysore, Director, Bharat Electronics; Director, Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Company; Director, Murphy Radios.
- (6) Shri Chakreshwar Kumar Jain—Ex. MLA; Ex-President, Bihar Chamber of Commerce; Ex-Member—All India Industries Advisory Board; President G.B. H.D. Jain College, Arrah.
- (7) Shri Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta—Member of Parliament from 1945—1947 on behalf of the Ahmedabad Milk-owners' Association. He is an industrialist managing several concerns. He was a Member of the Central Pay Commission; he was the Chairman of the State Transport, Bombay.
- (8) Lala Raghuraj Swarup—Director, National Warehousing Corporation of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi; Member, Executive Committee, National Warehousing Corporation of India; Member, Reserve Bank of India (Training Section); Director, State Financial Corporation U.P.; Director State Handloom Board U.P.; Vice-Chairman, Provincial Cooperative Union, U.P.; Director, Provincial State Cooperative Bank Ltd., U.P.; Member of India Cooperative Union, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India; Secretary & Director, District Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Muzzaffarnagar, U.P.; President Consumers' Cooperative Stores, Muzzaffarnagar, U.P.; Director, The Akhil Bharat Sahakari Prakashan Ltd., Bombay.
- (9) Shri B. K. Kaul—A member of the Indian Civil Service—Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.
- (10) Shri L. K. Jha—A member of the Indian Civil Service—Special Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
- (11) Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A., Ex-manager, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited.
- (12) Shri A. Rajagopalan, B.A., F.I.A., formerly Controller of Insurance.
- (13) Shri K. R. Srinivasan, B.Com., F.I.A., Ex-actuary, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited.
- (14) Shri V. H. Vora, B.Sc., F.L.A., Ex-Manager, New India Assurance Company Limited.
- (15) Shri D. P. Guzdar, A.C.A. (England), F.C.A., F.C.C.S. (England), A.I.C.W.A., Ex-Secretary and Chief Accountant, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited.
- Paddy, Coconut and Coir Industry in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
- 1349 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
- Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) what attempts have so far been made for the cultivation of paddy in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands;

(b) whether the Indian Central Coconut Committee has rendered any help for increasing the Coconut yield in the areas;

(c) if not, what steps Government have taken for the purpose; and

(d) what is the condition of coir industry there?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A scheme for raising paddy in 25 acres of land during the Second Five Year Plan has been drawn up. Steps are being taken to raise paddy cultivation in Kalpeni island and also to improve the existing paddy cultivation in Androth island. A provision of Rs. 4,100/- has been made in the plan for free distribution of paddy, ragi seeds etc. in the islands.

(b) Not so far.

(c) The Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 44,500/- under the Second Five Year Plan for the purpose of improving coconut cultivation. This is proposed to be achieved by the following methods:—

- (i) Organisation of demonstration plots in each island;
- (ii) Supply of seedlings at concessional rates and free supply of fertilisers;
- (iii) Eradication of coconut diseases through free supply of insecticides and fungicides;
- (iv) Extermination of rat nuisance through free distribution of rat poison; and
- (v) Supply of agricultural implements at subsidised rates.

(d) The coir industry in the islands is yet in an undeveloped state. They produce only coir yarn at present which is sold to Government in exchange for rice on a barter system. There are, however, possibilities of improving the coir industry on the islands. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has accordingly been made in plan for this purpose.

#### Commonwealth Naval Chiefs' Conference

1356. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the representatives of India who attended the Conference of Commonwealth Naval Chiefs held recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of the report and decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to divulge the subjects discussed. Such parts of the Report as are appropriate for any action have been under consideration.

#### Educational Development Programme in Punjab

1351. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount allocated so far during the Second Five Year Plan period to Punjab for the educational development programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Against the total provision of Rs. 14.85 crores made for State Educational Development Programme of the Punjab, the following amounts were allocated from year to year:—

1956-57	..	Rs. 2.58 crores
1957-58	..	Rs. 1.83 crores
1958-59	..	Rs. 1.90 crores

The total expenditure incurred during 1956-57, however, amounted to Rs. 0.88 crores. The revised estimates show that an expenditure of Rs. 1.86 crores is likely to be incurred during the current financial year.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अष्टावार के मामले

१३५२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की सहकारी समितियों के अष्टावार के कई मामले केन्द्रीय वरकार को भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ख) इन मामलों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने कुछ दिन पहले अपनी सहकारी समितियों में कथित अष्टावार और अनियमितता के मामलों से एक सूची भेजी थी ।

(ख) प्रशासन को जो कानूनी और दूसरे अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत वह स्वयं ही इन मामलों में जो कार्यवाही जरूरी हो, करेगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्रूक चलाने के लिये परमिट

१३५३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा सहकारी समितियों को ट्रूक चलाने के लिये कितने ट्रकों के परमिट दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या ये गाड़ियां सहकारी समितियों द्वारा स्वयं चलाई जाती हैं अथवा अधिकतरीशों द्वारा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) नी ।

(ख) ये गाड़ियां सहकारी समितियों द्वारा स्वयं चलाई जाती हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कों का निर्माण

१३५४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५७-५८ में ग्रब तक सड़कों के निर्माण पर हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) संस्थापन तथा निर्माण कार्य पर क्रमशः कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) फरवरी, १९५८ तक ८१.०३ लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई अलग हाई ब्रिडजन नहीं है । हिमाचल प्रदेश पब्लिक बर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के भवन तथा सड़क निर्माण डिवीजन के स्थापन पर दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक ७.८० लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ।

#### Central Social Welfare Board

१३५५. श्री ज्हुलन सिंह : Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women paid workers under the Central Social Welfare Board and the amount spent on this account annually;

(b) whether the expenditure of the Chairmen of the State Social Boards and the staff thereof is also met from the funds of Central Social Welfare Board provided by the Central Government;

(c) whether the Central and state Boards have also any other source of income; and

(d) the number of male workers under the Central Social Welfare Board and the amount spent on their account?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a)

Number Annual expenditure

(b) Chairmen of State Boards are honorary. Expenditure on office establishment of State Boards including T.A. and D.A. of the Chairmen is shared equally by the Central Social Welfare Board and the respective State Governments. In the case of meetings convened by the Central Social Welfare Board, the expenditure on T.A. and D.A. of Chairmen of the State Boards is re-imbursed by the Central Social Welfare Board.

(c) The Central Social Welfare Board receives grants-in-aid from the Central Government and the State Boards receive grants from the Central Social Welfare Board and the respective State Governments on 50:50 basis.

(d) Number Annual expenditure  
109. Rs. 2,74,702.32 N.P.

#### Administrative Staff College

1356. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the extent of Government assistance so far granted to the Administrative Staff College, India?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): The following grants have so far been sanctioned by the Central Government to the Administrative Staff College of India:

In 1956-57: Rs. 7.00 lakhs Non-recurring.

In 1957-58: Rs. 3.00 lakhs Recurring.

#### Confirmation of Assistants

1357. *Shri M. B. Thakore:  
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:*

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Assistants recruited through open competitive examination held in November, 1955 have since been confirmed;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) when such confirmations will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Most of the persons recruited against permanent vacancies joined their appointments in June, 1956 and thereafter. They were, therefore, due to complete the prescribed period of probation in June, 1957 and thereafter. Reports in regard to the satisfactory completion of probation in the case of a number of these persons are still awaited. In a few other cases, certain other formalities are yet to be completed. The Ministries/Offices concerned have been requested to expedite the necessary action in this regard and it is expected that the necessary formalities will be completed and orders of confirmation issued very shortly.

स्टॅण्डर्ड हिन्दी मंत्रालय

१३५८. श्री क० भ० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय की वर्ष १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ६८ पर उल्लिखित अब तक किन किन विषयों के स्टॅण्डर्ड हिन्दी मंत्रालय तैयार किये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) जो मंत्रालय तैयार हो रहे थे उन में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इन मंत्रालयों के लिखने का काम किन व्यक्तियों को मिला गया है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) १. वनस्पति विज्ञान

२. भौतिकी

३. रसायन

(क) नागरिक शास्त्र मैनप्रल की समग्र प्राधी पांडुलिपि प्राप्त हुई थी, परन्तु यह १६-११-५७ को संशोधित करने के लिये सेक्सक को लौटा दी गई है। जिस सेक्सक को गणित मैनप्रल तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है, उसने पांडुलिपि शीघ्र ही भेजने का आश्वासन दिया है।

- (ग) (i) बनस्पति विज्ञान—डा० बी० बी० शुक्ला, अध्यक्ष, बनस्पति विज्ञान विभाग, विज्ञान कालेज, रायपुर।
- (ii) भौतिकी—डा० जे० बी० मेठ, भौतिकी के निवृत्ति प्राप्त आचार्य, १३, राजपुर रोड, दिल्ली।
- (iii) रसायन—डा० मत्यप्रकाश, रसायन के रीडर, प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय, इनाहाबाद।
- (iv) नागरिक शास्त्र—डा० बी० एम० दर्मा, अध्यक्ष, राजनीति विभाग, नवनकु विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ।
- (v) गणित—डा० आर० वैद्यनाथ-स्वामी, एग, माओवरी रोड, डाक-घाना—रायपेट्ट, मद्रास।
- (डा० आर० वैद्यनाथस्वामी यह मैनप्रल अंग्रेजी में लिखेंगे। पांडुलिपि का अनु-मोदन हो जाने पर प्रकाशन के लिये उसका अनुवाद हिन्दी में दिया जायेगा।)

#### Requirement of Iron Rods

1359. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

- (a) the approximate total average annual requirement of iron rods for building purposes in the country;
- (b) the percentage of it indigenously available and the percentage imported; and
- (c) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in the import?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Separate figures of rods for building purposes exclusively, are not available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Grants for Forest Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Tribes

1360. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the grants-in-aid given (Statewise) during 1957-58 for organising Forest Cooperative Societies on the Bombay pattern to help the Scheduled Tribes?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 56.]

#### Deputation of Tripura Employees

1361. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**  
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Administration has lent to the Tripura Territorial Council services of a number of Government servants on deputation for 6 months;

(b) if so, whether such persons are entitled to deputation allowance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) Yes.

(b) For the present no deputation allowance has been sanctioned to such employees.

(c) A large number of institutions and offices have been transferred to the Territorial Council, along with the employees serving in them. Since the posts on which these employees were working are no longer required by the Administration, the question

of granting a deputation allowance to all such employees does not arise. The whole matter is, however, under examination.

#### Muslims from Pakistan

**1362. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Muslims from Pakistan who applied for permanent settlement in India during 1957;

(b) the number of such applicants from West Pakistan and East Pakistan separately; and

(c) the number of those whose applications have been granted?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) 925.

(b) 906 from West Pakistan and 19 from East Pakistan.

(c) 679 from West Pakistan and 11 from East Pakistan.

#### Teachers' Seminars

**1363. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of teachers' seminars held during the last two years by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research;

(b) the total amount of money spent on these seminars;

(c) what are the recommendations of these seminars; and

(d) whether any of these recommendations have been accepted by Government?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) to (d). A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 57.]

#### Military Engineering Service

**1364. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to

state the value of work done by Military Engineering Service departmentally and through contractors during the year 1957-58?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):**

Departmentally: Rs. 412.8 lakhs.

Through Contractors: Rs. 1476.1 lakhs.

The above figures have been worked out on the basis of actual expenditure incurred upto the end of February 1958 and the anticipated expenditure during March 1958.

#### Political Sufferers

**1365. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concessions were given by the Central Government to political sufferers in the matter of first appointment or re-appointments to the public service during 1957; and

(b) if so, the details of such concessions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) and (b). No new concessions were granted to political sufferers during 1957 so far as first appointments are concerned.

As regards re-appointments, orders have been issued by which the periods of their previous service under Government as well as periods of break preceding re-employment are to be taken into account for purposes of seniority. Consequential confirmations and promotions are to be made with retrospective effect where due but not earlier than the date of re-employment; and supernumerary posts are to be created where necessary.

## Vigyan Mandirs

1364. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allotted for each Vigyan Mandir during the year 1957-58 and for 1958-59; and
- (b) the places in which they have been established in Punjab State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) The amount allotted for each of the new Vigyan Mandirs during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 is as under:—

(i) Non-recurring	Rs. 16,500.
(ii) Recurring	Rs. 12,400.
Total	Rs. 28,900.

After the first year each of the Vigyan Mandirs will, however, utilise only recurring amount of Rs. 12,400.

(b) One Vigyan Mandir has been established at Nilokheri in Punjab so far.

## केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी

१३६७. श्री पद्म देव: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २६ मई, १९५७ के अनारोक्ति प्रश्न संस्था ३८७ के उत्तर के मम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार के अधीन इस समय काम करने वाले ग्रस्तायी कर्मचारियों के बारे में जानकारी देने का जो वचन दिया गया था क्या वह अब उत्तरव्य है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वातार): अभी तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वैक्षिये परिचय ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५८] कुछ कार्यालयों से अभी जबाब आने वाली है और उनके मिल जाने पर असली संख्या जल्द से जल्द सभा-पटल पर रख दी जावेगी।

## Mamibazar Boarding House

1368. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the poor construction of Mamibazar Tribal Boarding and Craft Centre House in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 59.]

## Monuments in Tripura

1369. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any provision has been made for the preservation of the ancient temples of Chaturdash Deota (the fourteen gods and goddesses), Ma Bari of Udaipur and other monuments of Tripura;

(b) if so, the provision made during the year 1957-58; and

(c) the steps taken for preservation of Unakuti Tirth of Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, for the conservation of all protected temples and other monuments in the Tripura State. The Ma Bari Temple is not a protected monument.

(b) Rs. 4,000.

(c) It is proposed to protect the entire hillock containing the sculptures and carvings at Unakuti.

**Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

**1370. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were appointed through the Union Public Service Commission during 1956 and 1957;

(b) how many Assistant Commissioners were appointed directly from 1955 to 1957; and

(c) the basis on which they were appointed directly?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):** (a) One.

(b) Six, out of whom two are on deputation from State Services and four were appointed directly.

(c) The two officers on deputation were selected out of a number of names received from the State Governments. The others were appointed directly on a temporary basis in view of the urgency to fill these posts. One of them has already reverted. The case of the other has been referred to the Union Public Service Commission. The remaining two cases will also be referred to the Commission in due course.

**Invalidation of Central Laws**

**1371. Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the Central Acts that have been challenged in the Supreme Court since the 1st January, 1954 and the extent to which they were held repugnant?

**The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 60.]

**Cyclists in Delhi**

**1372. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cyclists who have been challaned for violation of traffic rules providing for lights in the evening, in Delhi and New Delhi during 1957; and

(b) the number of such cases during December, 1957 and January 1958?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) 3514.

(b) December 1957 January 1958.  
2373 2538

**I. A. S. Officers**

**1373. Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1368 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers separately from each State Civil Service, who were held suitable for promotion to I.A.S. under Regulation 5 of the Indian Administrative Services (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, by Committees set up under Regulation 3 of the same Regulations;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers separately from each State Civil Service, who were placed on the Select List, finalized under Regulation 7 of the above-said Regulations; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers separately who have been finally promoted to I.A.S. from each State Civil Service?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) to (c). Promotions to the I.A.S. under Rule 8 of the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, under which the Regulations referred to have been

framed, are made on the basis of merit and suitability. No information is accordingly maintained of the communal affiliations of the officers concerned.

**Tilak Nagar Government School,  
New Delhi**

1374. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for teaching Punjabi to High Classes in Government School, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi exist; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) No. Sir.

(b) Arrangements for Panjabi in the High Classes in the Government School at Tilak Nagar could not be made as before introducing it in these classes, permission of the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi for the same is required. This is being done.

**Stenographers**

1375. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Scheme provides for the annual reviews of the strength in its various grades;

(b) if so, how many such annual reviews have taken place since 1951 and for which years;

(c) what strength of permanent and temporary posts in the various grades have been declared on the basis of the last review;

(d) whether the eligible persons have been confirmed against the permanent posts in the different grades since last review; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and how long it will take to confirm them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Only one review has been completed. This was for the year 1955. No review could be undertaken earlier because Grades I and II of the Service were constituted only with effect from 1st May 1955.

(c) Permanent

Grade I	..	83
Grade II	..	142
Grade III	..	896

The reviews do not relate to temporary posts which are treated as temporary additions to the Service, varying in number from time to time according to need.

(d) and (e). Against the 470 vacancies in Grade III of the Service, 208 eligible persons have already been confirmed. The remaining persons will be confirmed as soon as the necessary preliminaries, such as medical examination, have been completed.

As regards Grades I and II, the principles to be followed in making confirmations have since been settled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, and orders of confirmation will be issued shortly.

गणतंत्र और स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह

१३७६. { श्री राह स० तिवारी  
                  { श्री प० ल० बालपाल  
                  { श्री बालपेठी :

क्या प्रतिवक्ता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) २६ जनवरी, और १५ अगस्त को राज्य भारा किये जाने वाले समारोहों के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष दिल्ली में जो किव भव्यतेन अथवा मुशायरा होता है, क्या उसके लिये कोई अनुदान अथवा सहायता दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सहायता अथवा अनुदान किस रूप में श्रीर कितना दिया जाता है और यह किसको दिया जाता है ;

(ग) इस सहायता को प्राप्त करने वाला व्यक्ति अवधार निकाय किस प्रकार चुना जाता है और क्या यह चुनाव किसी व्यक्ति अवधार बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर अवधार किसी अन्य तरीके से किया जाता है?

**प्रतिरक्षा उपर्युक्ती (सरदार मजीठिया):**

(क) स्वतन्त्रता दिवस पर सरकार द्वारा कोई कवि सम्मेलन या मुशायरा संगठित नहीं किया जाता। १९५५ में गणराज्य दिवस के सम्बन्ध में पहली बार मुशायरा संयोजित किया गया। गणराज्य दिवस के कार्यक्रम में मुशायरा और कवि सम्मेलन १९५६ में आयोजित किये गये हैं। इन को संगठित करने में सरकार विद्वान दो वर्षों से वित्तीय महायता देती रही है।

(ख) सरकार न वैठने के स्थान, रोशनी, नाइटर्डीकरण, आदि का वर्च, जो दोनों उत्सवों के लिये सामान्य है, स्वयं उठाया। इन वर्ष वर्च ५,००० ग्रॅम था। दूसरे वर्च के लिये उन दो मंस्याओं को वित्तीय महायता दी गई जिन्होंने पिछले दो वर्षों में इन उत्सवों को मंगठित किया, जैसे कि (१) दिल्ली प्रदेश हिन्दी माहित्य सम्मेलन को कवि सम्मेलन के लिये, और (२) एक तदर्थ संगठन समिति को मुशायरे के लिये। इस वर्ष का लेखा जोखा अभी तैयार नहीं है। पर अनुमान है, इन दोनों को दी गई कुल वित्तीय महायता १५,००० रुपये के अन्दर होगी।

(ग) इन उत्सवों के संगठन करने वाले इस वर्ष गणराज्य दिवस उत्सव की कार्यपालिका समिति की अनुमति से चुने गये थे।

#### Opium Smuggling

1377. **Shri N. E. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Excise Department arrested

over 300 opium smugglers and recovered seven maunds of opium worth over Rs. 5,56,000 from them during the current financial year;

(b) whether these arrests were made in pursuance of the information received from Singapore authorities some time back; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Delhi is the centre from which opium is smuggled to Singapore via Calcutta?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) The Delhi Excise Department has arrested so far 201 opium smugglers during the current financial year 1957-58 and recovered about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  maunds of opium worth Rupees one lakh.

(b) Only one arrest was made on information received from Singapore authorities.

(c) From the information available with Government there is no reason to believe that Delhi is the centre from which opium is smuggled to Singapore via Calcutta.

#### Post-Matric Scholarships

1378. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships granted during 1957 to post-matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes from Punjab; and

(b) the number of applications received in each category?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure no. 61].

**Bally Seaplane Base**

**1378. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of surplus land is available near the north approach to the Bally Seaplane Base at Dakshinashwar near Calcutta; and

(b) whether any and if so, when such lands are to be released?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):** Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****AMENDMENTS TO SECRETARY OF STATE'S (GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND) RULES**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 91, dated the 8th March, 1958.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 92, dated the 8th March, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-803/58.]

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-804/58.]

**AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES**

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Sir, I beg to lay

on the Table, under Section 88 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 73, dated the 1st March, 1958
- (2) G.S.R. No. 94, dated the 8th March, 1958

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-802/58.]

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the Control of Shipping (Continuance) Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 1958."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1958, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its

[Secretary]

sitting held on the 12th March, 1958, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS**

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 10th February, 1958:—

1. The Appropriation Bill, 1958.
2. The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**STATELESS PERSONS OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN CEYLON**

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported statement of the Prime Minister of Ceylon about stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon."

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Sir, the Prime Minister of Ceylon made a speech recently in winding up the debate on a resolution dealing with the Indo-Ceylon problem at the annual session of his political party, namely, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party. No authorised report of his speech is available, but

from Press reports, it appears that in the course of his speech, the Prime Minister pointed that the problems of nationalisation and citizenship were inter-twined and if estates were nationalised first, Government would be obliged to look after the estate workers who were non-nationals. This would, in turn, create more problems for the Government. Suggestions that non-nationals be denied the right to join trade unions or to hold any post, were dismissed by the Prime Minister, who said that these methods were contrary to democratic practice.

In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister said that the problem of stateless persons of Indian origin had become deep-rooted and a satisfactory solution seemed well-nigh impossible. Nevertheless, he said that any approach to the solution of the problem would necessarily have to be based on maintaining goodwill and friendly relations existing between the two countries. He laid particular emphasis on the need to undertake a solution of the problem in a manner that would not cause undue hardship to the stateless persons and also ensure that no disadvantage would be caused to Ceylon nationals. He said that justice requires that those who have been there for many years and who have made that country their home, should be assimilated.

The Prime Minister's general approach to this problem was that it was essentially a human problem and should be dealt with as such.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, I rise on a point of information.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If the hon. Member is interested he may table further questions; normally I do not allow any questions to be put at this stage.

## GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion on the General Budget for 1958-59. Out of 20 hours allotted for the general discussion, 14 hours and 13 minutes have already been availed of and 5 hours and 47 minutes now remain. When shall I call upon the hon. Finance Minister to reply? Would it not be desirable to dispose of this today even if we have to sit for a little more time or, would the hon. Minister like to reply to the debate tomorrow?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** To me, Sir, it would be more convenient if we have it tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. We will go on till five o'clock today, and whatever time is required by the hon. Minister for his reply will be taken tomorrow. Pandit Braj Narayan "Brajesh" was in possession of the House. He may kindly continue his speech. He has already taken 15 minutes and I will give him five more minutes.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि को वृद्धि करने के लिये, अधिक मैं अधिक अन्नोत्पादन करने की दृष्टि से और देश के विभिन्न वर्गों में स्थायी प्रेम उत्पन्न करने के लिये गो-मरण क्षण और गो-सवंधन अवलोकन आवश्यक है। जहां हमारा शासन यह नारा नगाता है कि अधिक अनाज पैदा करो और बच्चे कम पैदा करो, वहां मैं उल्टा देख रहा हूं कि बच्चे अधिक पैदा हो रहे हैं और अनाज कम हो रहा है। क्या कभी हमारे शासन ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि सारे देश का ध्यान निरन्तर इस तरफ आकर्षित करते रहने पर भी वह विपरीत दिशा में ब्यों जा रहा है? इस का कारण

स्पष्ट है और वह यह है कि किसान को आज कृषि करने के लिये बैल नहीं मिलते हैं, उस के पास भूमि भी पर्याप्त नहीं है और खेती करने के लिये प्रत्य साधन भी पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इस अवरुद्धा में वह अधिक अनाज उत्पन्न करने में असमर्थ है। अस्तु इस दिशा में शासन के गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करता नाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में आरोग्यता को बढ़ाने की दिशा में आपूर्वद शासन की दृष्टि में किंचित भाव भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। बजट में इस के लिये जो महायता होनी चाहिये थी, वह मैं नहीं देख रहा हूं।

मैं प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नेता, कृष्णानन्द जी को बड़े आदर की दृष्टि से देखता हूं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में शासन और प्रधान मंत्री से जो अपील की है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं शासन से और अपने प्रधान मंत्री महादय से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करूँगा कि देश पर कृपा कर के उन को अपोल पर किंचित मात्र भी ध्यान न दीजिये और इस लिये न दीजिये कि इस समय जब देश में चारों तरफ अराजकता और अशांति बढ़ रही है श्रीर जिन लोगों में कभी भी किसी भी प्रकार के द्वेष उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना नहीं थी, उन में भी शासन की भूमि के कारण द्वेष का निर्माण हो गया है, तब यहां केवल पंचशील पर आधारित होना देश को बतरे की तरफ ले जाना होगा।

मैं अभी तक नहीं समझ सका हूं कि पंजाब में हिन्दू और सिंह ज्यों लड़ रहे हैं? इतना कुशल और योग्य शासन हिन्दुस्तान

**[पंडित बज नारायण "इंजेक्ट"**

में निर्माण हो गया है। वही सिल, जिन के शूद यह खोकर करते रहे।

अखिल हिन्द में लालसा पंथ गाज,  
जगे और हिन्दू सकल भाँड भाजे,  
न दीले कहूं दुष्ट तुर्कन निशानी,  
चले सब जगत में भरम की कहानी,

वही सिल आज हिन्दूओं से नह रहे हैं और हिन्दू सिलों में नह रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में पंचशील और अहिंसा का प्रोग्राम चलने वाला नहीं है और अगर शासन उस पर चलता रहा, तो मुझे बताइये कि कैसे देश प्राणे बढ़ेगा? इधर में देखता हूं कि कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेता द्रविड़ काङ्गम के साथ गठबन्धन कर के उस को मुस्लिम सील की तरह प्रोत्तापान दे कर हिन्दूस्तान के नाश का कारण बनते जा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ मैं देखता हूं कि जो इस देश के मर्वोच्चाधिकारी और राजनीति के महान् पंडित रहे, वही इस समय इसी पार्टी के द्वारा निविचित, इसी पार्टी के द्वारा निर्विचित और इसी राज्य शासन के द्वारा धोखित राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के विरह इधर उधर गठबन्धन कर के उस के विरुद्ध प्रतार करने में लगे हुये हैं। इस प्रतार हम देखते हैं कि देश में आरों और राष्ट्रधारी नीति जोर पकड़ती जा रही है। इधर बंगाल के लालों लोग भूल से ब्राह्मि ब्राह्मि कर रहे हैं। बिहार में भी यही अवस्था हां रही है। इस लिये मैं वह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अशांति और अराजकता के इस समय में यदि कहीं सेना को कमज़ोर कर दिया गया, सुरक्षा पर से ध्यान हटा दिया गया और केवल सद्भावना का नारा लगाया गया, तो यह देश के साथ एक महान् राष्ट्रबन्ध त होगा, यह एक महान् अद्वारदर्शिता होगी। कृष्णालाली जी से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि उन्हें सद्भावना पर विश्वास है, तो किर कांग्रेस में ही रह कर उन्होंने कांग्रेस की नीति को बदलने का प्रयत्न स्थों नहीं किया, क्यों वह कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर

के० एम० पी० मैं चले गये। मैं उन से प्रार्थना कहांगा कि वह यह भी बतायें कि वह अपने ही घर में भरने ही आदमियों का मत क्यों न बदल सके? कारण इस का यह है कि केवल सद्भावना से ही काम नहीं चलता है। पाकिस्तान निर्माण हुआ और सद्भावना काम में नहीं आई और आज हम देखते हैं कि निरी सद्भावना में काम नहीं चलता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में केवल अमरीका के भरोसे पर रहते ने काम नहीं चलेगा। आज पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रात्म अमरीका दे रहा है और हजार लघये के हथियार मौजूदे में दे रहा है। वह क्यों देना है? इतने हथियार और इतने शस्त्रात्म अखिल क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं? और ब्रिटिश कामनवैधूति में होते हुये भी काल्पोर के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश हमारा साथ क्यों नहीं देते हैं? फांस और अमरीका हमारा साथ क्यों नहीं देते हैं? वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के गवर्नर में मानायें क्यों पहलाने हैं? उन का जययज्ञकार ही क्यों करते हैं? पंचशील पर हस्ताक्षर क्यों करते हैं? जो करना चाहिये, वह तो वे करते नहीं हैं और हम को मूर्ख बनाने के लिये दुनिया के सब लोग ढोंग रखा करते हैं। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे घर के लोग भी हम को उस तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं। मैं शासन और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं कि उन का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है और यिन्होंने मैशन में उन्होंने इस बात का जवाब दिया था कि हम पंचशील को मानते हैं, अहिंसा को मानते हैं, पर इस का तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि हम देश को खनरे में जाने देंगे। देश की सुरक्षा के लिये हमें सेना की तरफ ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम पंचशील को मानते हैं, दुष्ट को भी मानते हैं, महाबीर को भी मानते हैं, नानक को भी मानते हैं और ग्राहकों को भी मानते हैं, परन्तु इसके मायने ये नहीं हैं कि हम गुर गोविंद सिंह को भूल गये हैं, महाराणा प्रताप, छत्रपति शिवाजी,

राम और कृष्ण को भूल गये हैं। जहां हम अहिंसा को मानते हैं, वहां हम सुदर्शन-चक्र में भी विश्वास रखते हैं। जहां हम शास्त्र जानते हैं, वहां हम शास्त्र भी जानते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में शानि रहे। हमारा अमरीका से कोई देव नहीं है, रशिया से कोई भगवा नहीं है, इंग्लैंड से कोई शाशुता नहीं है, परन्तु यदि कोई हम से लड़ने के लिये या हानि पहुंचाने के लिये तत्पर और उद्यत हो जाय, तो क्या हम केवल बर्ता ले कर बैठे रहेंगे? तब हम को मध्यम करते के लिये आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिये हम को अपने लोगों और अपनी सेना को शक्तिशाली बनाना होगा और सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाहियों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। केवल गोंगे और गिरिहाने से दुनिया में काम नहीं चलता। और प्रेम और सद्भावना सिनेमा के चित्र में एक दिल के हजार टुकड़े करने के लिये ठोक हैं परन्तु समार की बन्मान परिस्थितियों में जहां किसी देश को सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध ही, वहां पर केवल मद्भावना में काम नहीं चलता है। मैं तो दूमरे के लिये आगे प्राण देने के लिये तैयार रहूँ और वह मेरे मारे परिवार के प्राण नेना चाहूँ, ऐसी अवस्था में मद्भावना और प्रेम में काम नहीं चल सकता है। इन लिये हम को आगे नेना को और अधिक सजिज करना पड़ेगा और उम पर और अधिक बच्च करना पड़ेगा। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि मेना को मध्यमत बनाने के लिये अगर और कर लगाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी, तो हम आगे आयेंगे और अधिक कर देने के लिये तैयार रहेंगे। मैं यह मुक्षाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े पूजीपति बैठे हैं—निजाम हैदराबाद और दूसरे नरेन इत्यादि—उन से क्यों नहीं यह प्रार्थना की जाती कि तुम भी देश के नागरिक हों, देश की स्वतंत्रता को काम रखना आवश्यक है, इस लिये आगे आगे और सरकार की सहायता

करो, अपना पैसा उद्योग-भौंकों में लगाओ, सरकार को कर्ज़ दो। उन लोगों के पास अद्वारों खरदों रुपये पड़े हुये हैं, जिन को विदेशों में ले जाने का इरादा रखते हैं। अमरीका से कर्ज़ा लेने के बजाय निजाम हैदराबाद से कर्ज़ा लेना चाहिये, जिससे हम को रुपये के लिये विदेशों के भागे हाथ न फैलाने पड़ेंगे, हमारा काम भी चल जायेगा और उम रुपये को हम सुविधानुसार चुका सकेंगे और हमें चिन्ना भी नहीं रहेगी। इस दिन में सरकार का प्रगति करनी चाहिये।

जहां तक काश्मीर ममस्या का सम्बन्ध है, उस को अत्यन्त शोध सुलझाया जाना चाहिये। वहां के प्रधान मंत्री हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं। वह रोज़ स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी हमारे विश्व भाड़यत्र चल रहा है। उधर शेष अब्दुल्ला बख्ती गुलाम मुहम्मद की टांग पकड़ने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने जिस व्यक्ति को कुर्सी पर बिठाया है, अगर हम उम की भी सहायता नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर हमारे माथ खड़ा रहेगा? इस समय आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बख्ती गुलाम मुहम्मद के हाथ मजबूत करने के लिये शेष अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ़ मुकदमा चलाया जाय, जो कि काश्मीर में आज राष्ट्रधारी कार्यवाहियों कर रहे हैं और काश्मीर में और इस देश में आगानी और अराजकता का कारण बन रहे हैं। अगर उन का आन्दोलन बढ़ गया, तो हमारे बजट का जो पैसा द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिये निर्धारित हुआ है, वह काश्मीर में लगना आए। भ हो जायेगा और फिर हमारी योजना पड़ी रह जायेगी। प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना ममाल हो गई। उम में जो पैसा लगा, उससे जो मुनाफ़ा होना चाहिये था, वह हमारे मामले नहीं है और बाटा ही बाटा रिकार्ड दे रहा है। घाटे के माथ ही माथ विभिन्न कठिनाइयाँ

## [पंडित जब नारायण "जबेजा"]

हमारे सामने जड़ी हो रही हैं। इस लिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस देश में जो राष्ट्र-चाली प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ रही हैं, शासन को उन का भजवटी के साथ दमन करना चाहिये। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि चाहे मैं ही क्यों न राष्ट्र-चाली कार्य करने, मूल पर भी वह नीति बरतनी चाहिये। वह नीति किसी भी देशद्वारा ही पर बरती जानी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। कोई भी व्यक्ति राष्ट्र से बड़ा नहीं हो सकता है, वह वह भगवान ही क्यों न हो, जो अगर राष्ट्रचाली कार्य करता है, तो हम उस की भगवता स्तीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में एक फर्म पालिमी अपनाई जानी चाहिये। आज मारे देश में सैनिकीकरण करने की अवलम्बन आवश्यकता है। शोड़े में हथियार बनाने के बजाय या बाहर से खरीदने के बजाय हम को अपने देश के प्रत्येक नौजवान के लिये सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देनी चाहिये। उस को अच्छी पूष्ट सामग्री खाने के लिये देनी चाहिये। देश के प्रति उस का स्वाभिमान जागृत करना चाहिये। जिस प्रकार दूसरे देशों के लोगों में अपने देश पर मरने का स्वाभिमान होता है, वे ही हमारे यहाँ भी इस भावना को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये। हम यह सोचते हैं कि हम अपना घर बना नें, हम बड़े हो जायें, देश जाहे भट्टी में चना जाये। इस प्रकार को जो भविता है, इसका इम होना चाहिये, यह भावना नट होनी चाहिये। हम गवर्नमेंट के नामांकित हैं, हम कंधे में कंधा भिड़ा कर आगे बढ़ेंगे, यह भावना यहाँ जागृत होनी चाहिये। पंजाब के हिन्दुस्तानी और मिक्की के अन्दर इस तरह में संघर्ष चलते रहने देना राष्ट्र के लिए अत्यन्त हानिकारक है। यहाँ चौख महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में हो रही है। मराठी और गुजराती बड़ी पर आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। यह कोन सा कामुला निकाला गया है जिसके कारण वे आपस में लड़ने लग गये हैं.....

कृष्ण जलनीव सहस्र : वे नहीं लड़ रहे हैं, सरकार उनको लड़ाना चाहती है।

पंडित जब नारायण "जबेजा" : मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार को इस तरह की पालिमी अभियार नहीं करती चाहिये जिससे लोग आपस में लड़ा भगड़ा गुरु कर दें। इस तरह के परोक्षण क्यों किये जा रहे हैं, यह मेरी मानस में नहीं आता है। हम सब एक साथ बैठते हैं, एक साथ खाते हैं, और एक साथ मरते हैं किए भी तैयार हैं। सरकार ने उनको डिवाइट किया हुआ है। वे लड़ा नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन एक ऐसा पांसा फैका गया है जिस से वे लड़ने के लिए विद्या हो गये हैं। इस दिया में निकाल कर उनको ठीक दिया में लाना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। उनकी शक्ति का राष्ट्र के उपर्याम में लगाना चाहिये। इस और उनकी शक्ति को लगाने के बजाय उनका उपर्याम हम उनको लड़ाने में लगा रहे हैं, यह दुर्दशिता को बात नहीं, बद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं। हमने एक नामिश्वर धियाया था और उम पर हम ने लालों लूपया लंबे लिया। इतना सूप्या लंबे करने के बाद भी हम ने उनकी बात को नहीं माना और लालों को आपस में लड़ा दिया। जो दमारे नये विलं भंडी बन हैं, वी मोरारजी देसाई, उनका पांच मान दिन तक व्यथ की बातों में भूलों मरना पड़ा है। इस तरह में लालों को लड़ाना सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता है। इस तरह में हमारी शक्ति का अपव्यय नहीं होना चाहिये।

सरकारी धन का इस तरह से अपव्यय नहीं होना चाहिये जिस तरह में कि अब हो रहा है। इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। मुझे पता चला है कि हमारे यहाँ एक नेशनल मेम्प्लन मर्वे का डिपार्टमेंट है जोकि सैकेटेरियेट के अंडर में है। वहाँ पर भी बड़ा गोलमाल हुआ है, और हो रहा है। अगर इनवेंशनरी की जाये तो दूसरा मूद्दा चांड़ी वहाँ निकल पड़ेगा। लालों सूप्या वहाँ इधर से उधर हो रहा है, बरबाद हो रहा है।

कितने ही डिपार्टमेंट्स में इस तरह का कार्य चलता है। कहीं कहीं तो लोग यह समझने लग गये हैं कि अब मौका हाथ लग गया है, फिर लगे या न लगे क्या पता? और इसका पूरा कार्यादा उठा लिया जाना चाहिए। जब देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, तो देश का कैसे कल्याण हो सकता है, कैसे देश का हित हो सकता है, कैसे देश लीक रास्ते पर चल सकता है। इस तरह की भावना कि अब अवसर मिल गया है, फिर मिले या न मिले, अब खा पी लो। अब आनन्द कर नो, अच्छी नहीं है। इसमें राष्ट्र में शक्ति कमी भी नहीं आवंगी। हमें इग्नोरेशन का अपनाना होगा कि मैं जिस स्थिति में पैदा हुआ हूँ, उस स्थिति में यदि मैं अपने प्राणों का भी उत्तर्यन करने का मान्या भिन्न, तो यह मेरा मौमाय होगा। हममें यह भावना जागृत होनी चाहिए कि यदि देश को हमारे प्राणों की भी आवश्यकता है, तो उन्हें भी देने के लिए हम बेशक हैं। ऐसी भावना तो पैदा नहीं हो। यही है कि जिस हम विपरीत दिशा में ही जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह जो अपव्यय हो रहा है, यह बन्द होना चाहिए और जो हमारे पान पैदा है, जो हमारा कोप है, उसको हमें मन्माने पर भगाना चाहिए, उसको हमें अच्छे लोगों के लिए बचाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो यही होगा कि—

दंटा विरहितः सप्त भगव श्रू गोपत्रा वृषः।  
सन्धा वैरी-गरिजेयो-यस्य नाथो न मेवकः॥

जिसके पास न मेवक हों न अच्छा मुद्दङ कोष, दुनिया में उसको कोई परवा नहीं करता। ऐसे शत्रु की कोई चिन्ता नहीं करता है। इसलिए न घरमीका, न चीन, न इंडिया और न ही पाकिस्तान हमारी चिन्ना करते हैं। जिस दिन दुनिया को यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि हमारे पास शस्त्रात्र हैं, हम सघकत हैं, हम मकाय हैं और सदमाव और प्रेम के साथ हम रहता चाहते हैं, उसी दिन दुनिया हमारे चरणों में गिर पड़ेगी और जय जयकार करती

हुई सच्चे ग्राहों में हमारे प्रवान मंत्री के गले में फूलमाला पहना देगी।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि यहाँ मौनिक शिक्षा न दी जाये और यहाँ शस्त्रात्र न बढ़ाये जायें, उनकी बात को प्राप्त मत सुनियें, उसमें कुछ भी काम बनने वाला नहीं है। निरी सद्गुरावना से कुछ नहीं होगा। किन्तु काले लड़कों के सामने या माथु मन्यामियों के सामने इस तरह के भाषण देना ठीक हो गकता है लेकिन और जिसी के सामने नहीं। हम भिशनरी बन कर अपना काम नहीं चला सकते हैं। हम रोयालीस्लिंग बनना होगा, हमें वास्तविकतावादी बनना होगा। आप जानते ही हैं कि अपने देश के अधियिंग्स मुनियों ने कहा भी है :—

यजं शाठयम् गमाचरेत् ।

शाठयम् भदा दुजने प्रीतिः साधुजने नयोनृप जने-विदत् जने चार्षवम् ।  
और भी कहा गया है :

यो यथा वर्तितोऽयो मनुपर्यः ते तथा वर्तितव्यम् सधमः

जो मनुप्य जिस व्यवहार के योग्य है, उसके साथ वैसा ही व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए। यदि यह न किया गया और व्यर्थ में ही किसी रास्ते चलती स्त्री के साथ पली सा व्यवहार किया गया तो सिवाय पिटाई के द्वारा क्या हो सकता है। जो जिस व्यवहार के योग्य हो उसके साथ वही व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए। यही बुद्धिमत्ता है यही नीतिमत्ता है, यही राजनीति है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि—

स्वजनेषु वैरिम् परेषु मंत्री ।

दूसरे के साथ तो प्रेम और धर वालों के साथ द्वेष, धर वालों को कम्युनल कहना और बाहर वालों को कहना नैशनल, इस नीति से देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। जो नहीं करना चाहिए उसको तो करने के लिए उद्धत रहना और जो करना चाहिए उसको नहीं करना। इससे

## [पंचिंत बज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

काम नहीं चल सकता है। प्रस्तु में चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिशा में जाकर हम पद्धति हो रहे हैं, वहां से निकल कर ठोक रास्ते पर हम को आना चाहिए। मुझे लुटी है कि शासन कुँड़ कुँछ ठोक रास्ते पर आने लगा है। पद्धति अभी तक पूरे डिव्हें पटरी पर नहीं आये हैं, लेकिं कुछ तो चढ़े हैं और मैं आगा करता हूँ कि ऐसे बनेंगे भी। लेकिं कुछ लोग इन को उत्तराने पर चिप्पे हुए हैं। जिस प्रकार रेलों की वंदनायें बढ़ रही हैं, शासन में भी कुछ लोग दुर्वंदनाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तर हैं। सेकिंग अब जब गाड़ी पटरी पर आई है, वह ठोक चलाई जानी चाहिए। शासन ने जो मार्ग अपनाया है, वह सकूचाते डरते भयभीत होते पड़ा है। मुझे डर है कि कहीं वह उस मार्ग को छोड़ न दे। हमें गाड़ी को पटरी पर बिठाना होगा। हमें सदमावना की बात कहनी होगी। हमें चंचलील की बात कहनी होगी। हमें भर्हसा की बात कहनी होगी। लड़ाई मत करो, नहीं तो मरोग, यह भी बोलना होगा। सेकिंग प्रगर कोई मारने के लिए आ जाए तो सबने के लिए भी तैयार रहना होगा। केवल बात करते रहने से काम नहीं होगा। धन्यवाद।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, it is with some amount of hesitation, delicacy and embarrassment that I have stood up today to speak on the general budget. I think I have passed enough time in quarantine for the infection that I had got sometime ago.

The budget can be discussed only in the background of the Plan. The Plan has been endorsed by this House, and the House is committed to the items of development contained in the Plan report. It is mentioned in the report on the Second Plan that we have taken up a bold scheme, which requires some amount of sacrifice and suffering and a determined effort on the part of the nation to fulfil the Plan. So, it is quite natural that there would be some taxation, taxation as far as possible, as far as the

people can bear so that the Plan may be implemented. We cannot allow whatever new wealth is created to be consumed. A considerable portion of that wealth has to be preserved for the Plan. So, there is necessity for taxation.

But, at the same time, we should see whether this policy of taxation has reached the point of diminishing returns. There lies the significance of the taxation policy. If the saturation point, or the point of diminishing returns, is reached, then the taxation policy cannot go any further in providing resources for the Plan. It will only recoil upon itself.

From the figures published in the budget papers, we find that the revenue from excise duty on textiles has gone down by Rs. 12 crores. Whereas the budget estimate was Rs. 172 crores, the revised estimate is only Rs. 160 crores. The income from duty on tea has gone down by Rs. 2 crores. More significant is the reduction in the realisation from Posts and Telegraphs. As against a revenue Rs. 3.59 crores expected in the budget, we have got only Rs. 1.23 crores, that is, just one-third of the budget estimate. And it has been stated in the speech of the Finance Minister that there has been a fall in postal traffic. This fall in traffic in the Posts and Telegraphs Department is a very crucial point and indicates the condition of our economy, which is not quite healthy. We find that the rate of increase of industrial production has gone down by nearly four per cent, whereas in recent years the rate of increase in industrial production was 8-9 per cent. or something like that; never less than 8 per cent. The rate of increase has just been halved. Similarly, investment on industrial concerns has also gone down. From compulsory deposits we expected about Rs. 16 crores. We got only nearly Rs. 4 crores, that is, practically one-fourth of our expectation.

These are indicative of the fact that we have reached the point of dimini-

shing returns. Further, more significant has been the fall in small savings. We expected Rs. 500 crores during the Second Plan. But, in the last two years of the Plan, we could not get more than Rs. 120 crores or Rs. 115 crores. Our collection this year will hardly reach Rs. 50 crores, whereas our budget estimate was Rs. 80 crores. During three years from 1953 there was a spectacular rise in the collection; from Rs. 44 crores it jumped to Rs. 66 crores or Rs. 67 crores in three or four years. Now, again it has started falling down. So, I submit, there should be some special scrutiny as to why the small savings have fallen.

I think, from the figures available it is quite apparent that we should revise our fiscal policy and the taxation policy. Some relief to the textile industry is almost essential. A number of mills—I think about 24 or 28—have closed down, and nearly about 30 mills have cut down their shifts by one or two shifts, which would mean reduction in employment possibilities. The fall in increase of industrial production also means curtailment of employment potential, and employment was one of the four main objectives of the Second Plan.

We find from the *Economic Survey* that there has been an average rise of 8 per cent. in prices during the year 1957. It has been contended that inflation in our country is not so high as in other countries. It is true. But the rise in price has to be taken into consideration along with the rise in national income. The six per cent. rise in prices would have been quite all right, if *per capita* income had also increased by at least 6 per cent. during the Second Plan. The target was to increase our national income by five per cent.—that is to say, 25 per cent. in five years. The *per capita* income in five years was expected to increase by 18 per cent.—that is, by about 3½ per cent. annually.

Just consider the position of the common man. His family budget has

increased by 6 per cent., whereas, taking into consideration the *per capita* increase as expected in the Plan, his income during the year has increased only by 3½ per cent. So, he will be the loser by 2½ per cent.

Moreover, a common man's budget consists mostly of foodstuffs. If you look into the price increase in cereals, you will find how the common man has been affected. The price of cereals in March, 1956, was 87 points. In December, 1957, it rose to 98 points. So, there was an increase of 11 points. It would work out to about 13%. The price of rice, which is a staple food for about 70% of the population, was 86 points in March, 1956. In August, 1957 it rose to 111 points and in December, 1957, it was 102 points. That means that there has been a rise of 16 points, which again will work out to about 20%. So, when the common man has got only a *per capita* increase in his income of about 3½% his family budget has been affected adversely by about 15% or 16%, because 80% of his family budget is made up of foodstuffs.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the condition of the middle class. If it be the policy of the Government to liquidate the middle class, let them do it by all means. It is said that the middle class is not the producer of wealth. In that sense they may be called parasitic and if for our socialistic pattern we require the middle class to be eliminated or exterminated, let it be done by all means. But do not put them in the process of slow death with all the potentialities of doing harm to our economy and politics. My hon. friends on that side may speak in the name of the masses, but they really look towards the middle class. It is the middle class leader who will go to the peasant and rouse discontent among them. It is the middle class young man again who will go to the students and lead them to some adverse demonstration against the Government. Again, it is the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

middle class trade union man who will go to the factory and would ask the labourers to go slow or to go on strike and create other mischief. The middle class still occupies a very crucial position—and an important position—in our politics. Recently, in West Bengal there were four elections to the Council and all the four seats we lost because the middle class somehow or other.....

**Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes):** Council or Assembly?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** No, Legislative Council.

**Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):** Are there no middle class people on your side?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That is why I wanted to appease them.

We lost all the seats because somehow or other the middle class people there were alienated with the Government and with the Congress. So, it is a political issue that the Government should do something for the middle class. On several occasions I have pleaded that there should be some sort of food subsidy for the middle class. Last time the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture was kind enough to refer to that suggestion and said that that was an important suggestion and he would see what could be done. Nothing has yet been done, I think, and it is overdue that the Government take some measures to ameliorate the sufferings of the middle class.

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** What about the element of subsidy incurred on account of foodgrains distributed through fair price shops?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That does not give simply much benefit to the middle class which is a general thing.

In this connection, I would also like to draw attention to another state of affairs. You have got a number of officials, particularly in the rural areas. They are paid very low—some getting Rs. 50 and some getting Rs. 60. They are educated—they are all matriculates—and they are now going as disseminators of discontent and sedition against this Government and the party. All these things should be taken due notice of. The last election, I think, should have been a lesson for us that the middle class still occupies an important strategic position in our society and no Government can afford to ignore their interests and this inflation, whatever may be the statistical figure that has been reached in connection with the standard of living of the middle class. It should be agreed that the standard of living of the middle class has gone down appreciably.

This year there has been a new booklet, supplied to us, along with the Budget papers called *The Economic Survey*. I think it is a good innovation, but I expect that the Government will take steps to improve this survey further to make it more useful. I would suggest that the economic survey should not be issued by the Finance Ministry. Let it not be suspected by the people that the Finance Ministry—or one wing of the Finance Ministry—is issuing an economic survey to gloss over the failures and lapses of that same Ministry. The economic survey should be issued by some other department. There is an Economic Adviser attached to the Finance Ministry. I think, he also should not be attached to the Finance Ministry. Let him be attached to the Planning Commission or to the Cabinet Secretariat, as the Statistical Adviser is also attached to this Secretariat. Let the Economic Adviser also be attached to the Cabinet Secretariat and this economic survey should be issued either by the Cabinet Secretariat or by the Planning Commission, with which the Government may de-

cede to attach the Economic Adviser. My suggestion is that the Economic Adviser should not be with the Finance Ministry, but either with the Planning Commission or with the Cabinet Secretariat as the Statistical Adviser is also attached to the Cabinet Secretariat. I expect this economic survey to be further improved to give a correct picture and an all-round and overall picture of the economic situation of the country.

I would like to refer to another important matter. Under Article 292 of the Constitution, it has been stated that the Government of India could borrow money within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Parliament by law. But Parliament has not passed any law as yet. It was apparently the intention of the Constitution framers that Parliament should be asked to pass a law to regulate the borrowing authority of the Government. I find, in most of the democratic countries it is the Parliament which gives specific sanction year after year for the public borrowing of the State. In U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Sweden and in all countries it is passed by a Vote of the Parliament. It is placed before the Parliament as a proposal under either any statute or in the Appropriation Act or in some other form and it is voted by the Parliament. It is a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India. The interest has to be paid from the Consolidated Fund of India. So, I think, the Parliament should have a voice as to how much and when the Government should borrow from the public. I expect the Government to initiate some legislation in regard to this matter.

Another point I want to refer to is this. We have given loans to many corporations—private companies and also Government corporations—at varying rates of interest which are being charged from them. I do not

think that is a proper procedure. I do not mind giving subsidy either to a private company or a Government corporation. Even during the British time, the Tata steel industry was getting subsidy from the Government. So, it is quite natural that this national Government will give subsidy to the companies, but that again should be through the vote of this House. There should not be an indirect form of subsidy.

At page 55 of their report, the Finance Commission have indicated their objection to the grant of indirect subsidy by way of concessional interest. The interest should be charged on a no-profit-no-loss basis and at the rate at which Government borrows. Even where a Government corporation or any public limited company belonging to the private sector requires any subsidy to be given, the Government should come before this House with a definite proposal for a subsidy for the corporation or the public limited company and the House will, I am sure, be glad to agree to that proposal. But there should not be any indirect subsidy given by some Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary from the Consolidated Fund of India. It should be done by getting the authority of this House and I hope you will also take some interest in this matter, in order that this may not be done in future.

I would then come to the position of States' finances. Even today there was some issue raised about the Finance Commission's recommendations regarding the loans taken by the States from the Centre. I put a supplementary as to when the Press communique accepting that recommendation was issued, when the formal official order giving effect to that recommendation was issued and when that order was subsequently cancelled. But I was not given any date. I am sure these dates will be subsequent and not previous to the 12th December declaration of the Finance Minister in this House. Whatever may be

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the dates, this does not leave a very good impression that the Government should have issued some contradictory instructions in a matter of this importance.

I find that the Finance Commission have made a definite recommendation. They have calculated the cost of the Government borrowing and they have said that this should be done on that basis. The Government should not act as a commercial banker for the State Governments. They have estimated the average cost to the Government of India of all the borrowings including treasury bills and on that basis, they have made certain recommendations. The Commission did not favour any indirect subsidy nor did it like the idea that the Central Government should act as a commercial banker; the Central Government should not deal with the States as if it was a commercial banker. I think the Central Government should have accepted the recommendation of the Finance Commission in this respect. Moreover, the communique issued and placed before this House on the 12th March leaves another bad impression. It means that the recommendations of the Finance Commission are liable to be changed by the Central Government. I know the constitutional position is that, but the convention was being developed that the recommendation of the Finance Commission, just as the award made by a tribunal, are to be accepted in toto. I think that for a small sum, the Government should not have gone back on the previous decision and given this impression that the recommendations of the Finance Commission would be varied by the Central Government according to their desire.

Finally, last year the Finance Minister gave us an assurance that,

"My intention is to build up from out of the additional rates of

taxation a food subsidy fund of Rs. 25 crores. This will be used to keep down the prices."

The keeping down of prices has not been done. The building of the food subsidy fund out of the revenue account has also not been done. The budget speech says that this will be written back to the revenue account in the course of the next ten years. That means that Rs. 25 crores have not been found from the revenue account, but from the capital account or some other account.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Lastly, I want to point out that civil expenditure is mounting up high. From the last year's budget, this year's budget estimate has been exceeded by Rs. 35 crores in civil expenditure and Rs. 14 crores in the defence expenditure. So, whatever revenues we are getting by way of new taxation, they are mostly being consumed by civil and defence expenditure and also by the rise in prices on our development items. 6 per cent increase on the basis of Rs. 900 crores means an increase of Rs. 54 crores in the cost of those plan items which have to be met out of these Rs. 900 crores allotted this year.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Rajagopala Rao.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):** Has my turn come, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not his turn. The hon. Member will kindly wait: I shall certainly call him. I have now called another hon. Member.

12:46 hrs.

**Shri Rajagopala Rao (Srikakulam):** Mr. Speaker, for the first time since independence, the budget this year is marked by the absence of fresh taxation on the common man. It is because a pedestrian has a greater awareness of fellow-pedestrians' prob-

tems than a motorist who is interested in his own speedy progress whatever it may cost the man in the street. I hope the new Finance Minister will be able to inject a new dynamism into our economy and prompt people willingly to put up with the rigours and hardships inevitable in a phase of reconstruction like ours. Now the Finance Minister alone can save the Plan by evoking the necessary response from the people. Our position in world affairs is now consolidated as a result of the Prime Minister's guidance for the last ten years. He should now devote his time and attention to streamlining our economy, with the co-operation and assistance of our new Finance Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs.

The Prime Minister also needs to be congratulated for the introduction of the gift tax, with which all the recommendations of Professor Kaldor for an integrated tax structure have been acted upon. There has been criticism of this tax proposal on the ground that its yield will not be commensurate with the effort it will involve. That is a narrow approach to the problem. The absence of gift tax so far has been a prolific source of concealment of income. Therefore, even if its yield is not appreciable, it will swell collections from estate duty and other taxes.

But I must in this connection plead for scaling down of indirect taxes levied in the previous years which remain frozen at a high level. Secondly, the lowering of the exemption limit for estate duty will hit a section of the middle-class. I request the Prime Minister and the new Finance Minister to reconsider these two questions.

Further, while the overall economy of the country is looking up, the position is not so happy in an agricultural area like Andhra Pradesh. It is now agreed on all hands that food is the Achilles's heel of the Plan. Still the producer of the foodgrains, the peasant, gets a raw deal and is actually singled out for experimentation of newfangled ideas. Planning

Ministries in the States are toying with the idea of an arbitrary ceiling on landholdings. If the I.C.S. officer, Minister and business executive in the cities and towns can draw four-figure monthly salaries, why should rural income be limited to Rs. 3,600 a year? Why should there be so much of discrimination? That is the question the peasants are asking everywhere. The poor peasant must be looked after well, and then only, we can increase our food production and save the drain of our foreign exchange.

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee report also is based on the assumption that fine phrases and long quotations make up a policy. The peasant needs incentive to produce more. If, instead of providing that, you tax him heavily, freeze agricultural prices arbitrarily and talk of co-operative farming, he will be prepared to stay idle and starve rather than work hard and remain half-fed. Has co-operative farming succeeded anywhere in any democratic country?

In this connection, I wish to draw attention to a popular story. It appears, in olden days a king ordered each one of his subjects daily to contribute a vesselful of milk. It was to be put in a tank specially built for the purpose. One of the subjects thought that if, instead of milk, he put water in the tank, it would not be noticed because all others would be putting milk in it. But, in the evening, when the king got the tank opened, he found only water in it, no milk. That would be the attitude of peasants participating in co-operative farming.

Everybody thinks that it does not matter if he slackens because there are others to make it up. The same attitude characterises most employees in our Government offices and in the offices of the nationalised concerns. After the nationalisation of life insurance, policy-holders have stopped receiving premium notices and receipts. I know a friend who was shunted from office to office for days on end till he wrote about it in the

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newspapers. So, I request the Finance Minister to knock realism into the heads of some of the imaginative executives.

While efforts are thus being made to break the backbone of our agriculture, there is no industrial development also in our State of Andhra Pradesh. There have been several schemes, but none of them has been taken up. For instance, there is a proposal to set up a fertiliser factory near Vijayawada. I would request the Government to take it up in this financial year. Similarly, our Vamsadhara project has been hanging fire for years now, though it would have increased food production in the area. Now, with the prospects of credit facilities from West Germany being very bright, I request the Government to go ahead with these projects.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has drawn up a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of five co-operative sugar factories. Out of these, three have raised the required minimum share capital. Import licences for the machinery are proving a bottle-neck. I request the Government to help this co-operative venture by providing the necessary permits.

I believe the foreign exchange crisis is a temporary one. If the country is to develop and go on developing in the next generation, the foreign exchange difficulty will continue for many years to come and the only solution is to attract foreign capital.

The Vizagapatam port, which is the best port in the country, and which can play a key role in our commerce and development of shipping also needs better attention. A comprehensive plan for its development has been drawn up. But, it remains to be implemented. In this connection, I wish to suggest that the location of the Divisional Headquarters of the

South-Eastern Railway at Waltair will remove transport bottle-necks and other major difficulties in that part of the country. There was also a scheme for a double railway line between Waltair and Vizianagaram. As the Vizag Port develops, the pressure on this railway will increase and a double line is very essential. We welcome and thank the Caltex Co. for starting the refinery at Vizagapatam and we hope that more industries will be started there, as our Chief Minister said.

The House knows about the colossal loss involved in the building of the cargo ships and passenger ships like the *State of Andamans* at the Hindustan Shipyard. I understand that the French experts, put in charge of the job, ignored the advice of our own technical personnel and made a mess of it. The Government should hold an enquiry into it.

In my part of the State, in Srikakulam district, there is difficulty for drinking water. There are about 50,000 fishermen and their families living in the coast-line of Srikakulam district are suffering from want of drinking water. Everywhere there is water, but they could not get water to drink. They have to trek even 15 to 20 miles for getting drinking water. I request the Union Government to launch a scheme for the supply of drinking water to these unfortunates. The State Government has not been able to do anything in the matter. They were all Burma evacuees. They were not at all looked after like the Pakistan evacuees.

Newspaper reports suggest that a new use has been found in the U.S.A. for jute for lining irrigational canals, etc. Our Srikakulam jute which the Indian Jute Mills Association has found useless, may be allowed to be exported so that we may earn foreign exchange. But, before that is possible, it is necessary to fix a minimum price for jute. Already, the jute pro-

the Divisional Headquarters of the

mill. It is also shameful to see in yesterday's papers that in 1956, the jute mills sustained a loss of Rs. 2·5 crores. This may be enquired into.

There has been crop failure in a part of the Srikakulam district. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri Sanjeeva Reddy toured the entire district and granted interim relief to the poverty-stricken people. I request the Centre also to help us by starting early some irrigation projects and also the Vamsadhara project.

Finally, it is quite some time since the Backward Classes Commission report was published. But, no action has been taken on its recommendations. We are told that the States are being consulted. I do not know when the consultations will end and when a better deal will be forthcoming for our backward classes. It seems that unless the Prime Minister himself moves in the matter, it will remain a dead letter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Karni Singhji.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** When the hon. Prime Minister is here, if I could speak, it will be much better.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may also go for lunch and come back.

**Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the time is short, I shall only try to concentrate on two aspects which, I feel, are important in the interests of our country. First is the question of over-population and the other one is the question of wasteful expenditure both at the State level and the Central level.

I am sure that everybody in this House and also outside in our country realises that the rate at which the Indian population is growing is something which must alarm everybody. I myself did not realise the fantastic rate of growth until I started collecting figures. Although I stand subject to correction, I would like to quote a few figures which I have been able to

collect. I believe that the net increase in India's population per day is in the region of 12,000 to 13,000 and our weekly increase is in the region of 1 lakh. Every year, India's population is going up by 50 lakhs. Considering that the country is faced with food problem, it only behoves us that we take stricter measures to see that family planning, etc., are popularised among the masses of our country.

We find today that even amongst the educated people, the number of children are far too many. Among the poor people, it is certainly becoming a very acute problem. There are always two ways of thinking. There is one school of thought which says that the number of children depends on God's will. There is the other way of thinking like ours who belong to the Sputnik age who believe that perhaps we can control the number of children we have. I would therefore like to request the Government that this important matter should be taken up with a great deal of urgency and that we should have a Ministry for Family Planning. By having this, we will be dissipating all sorts of information to the public. Also we should try to popularise voluntary sterilisation. I think that there is no more positive method of controlling population than sterilisation. Therefore, it is imperative that we try to popularise this method so that we can bring about a positive check. Perhaps, as a further incentive Government may consider giving certain amount in the shape of presents to the poor people who voluntarily subscribe to getting themselves sterilised.

13 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the hon. Member seen a report in the Press that the Madras Government is offering prizes of Rs. 50 each?

**Shri Karni Singhji:** That is very good; that is precisely what I want.

**Shri Tyagi:** That is too small

**Shri Karni Singhji:** The figure may be a little small, and the amount must depend entirely on the experts.

But one thing is absolutely important, that if we wish to make our Five Year Plan a success, it is imperative that our population figures should be so controlled that India can afford to expand and spend her money properly. Otherwise, with an increase of 50 lakhs a year no matter how ambitious our Plan may be, it can never be a complete success as our Prime Minister wishes it to be.

There are various ways of doing this and I am sure the Government of India is trying to do their best. Methods of propaganda through films, newspapers, etc., are being resorted to, but I suggest that it should be taken far more seriously than at present. Boys and girls in colleges should likewise be given a certain amount of education in family planning so that when they get married they may be prepared to face this problem. We should also see that the clinics have the best doctors, so that the fear in the mind of the people for sterilisation is removed. I am sure that the Ministry of Health would look into this matter.

Coming to the second point, the way public finances are wasted both at the Centre and in the States, I would like to point out that today we do not get the full value for our money. We see that ever since Independence the price of various things has been on the gradual increase. Whether you look at roads, or buildings, or bridges, for everything the estimates are there first, and gradually the increase in costs goes on. And every year you find that roads are costing us more, our schools are costing us more and so forth. If the Government could tighten up the expenditure and see that corruption at

various levels is controlled, I am sure that we will be able to have many more schools and colleges and hospitals for our people than we have at present.

It is also a known fact—I think it is not necessary for me to emphasise it again—that particularly in the Buildings Department the amount of corruption is so fantastic that it is almost accepted in every-day life. I think if the Government would see that this so-called padding on of prices on various items, particularly Government buildings, roads and so forth, is controlled, I am sure that we could make our Five Year Plan a greater success.

Another way in which I found that wasteful expenditure takes place is at the State level with regard to allocation and distribution of Five Year Plan funds. We find that the State Governments do not spend the money at the right time and when the lapsing time arrives, they go about spending it in a hurry without any thought of priorities. I think the Central Government should see that when they make available to the States certain sums for development purposes this money is spent month-wise and not spent in a hurry without taking into consideration priorities.

Now, Sir, there is another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of this House. It is the amount of money that is sometimes withheld to the nation in forms of discounts and commission which may be given to our various purchasing missions. It is a pretty well accepted fact that when large purchases are made a certain amount of commission and discount is made available by firms to people. They may be in the shape of money or anything else. But it is essential for the Government to see that these discounts are made available to the nation. One of the best methods of checking it is to see that

when large purchases are made, do we buy at the list price, or do we buy at a price lower than the list price. Now we know that as individuals when we go to the market if we try hard, we could work up to 25 per cent. discount. I would like to know, therefore, that when the nation buys aeroplanes, or refrigerators, or airconditioners, or whatever it may be, are we getting that trade discount, and is that being made available to the nation or not.

I would just like to draw the attention of the House to a pointed fact. This is about the Western Shipping Corporation. The Chairman in his speech has mentioned how he has made available a discount of £ 47,718 to the nation. He said:

"I accordingly discussed this matter with the brokers and was able to get them to agree that they would not charge a commission higher than 2% in any single transaction, that half of the commission would be paid to the Corporation and that in no case would they pay anything by way of commission to any individual."

This was an honest officer who stipulated this. But I would like the Ministry of Finance to see that this is stipulated in all cases.

Then he goes on to say:

"As a result of the formulation of the above purchase procedure the Corporation was able to earn a total commission of £ 47,718..."

This is a very considerable sum amounting to nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. I am sure that when it comes to large purchases which result in crores and crores of rupees, if this type of money in the shape of discounts and commissions is made available to the nation, it would be something we can well feel proud of.

Another way—charity should begin at home—is that we the Members of Parliament should, I think, voluntari-

ly agree to work on Saturdays. I have always felt that Saturdays should not be holidays. Considering that one day, I believe according to figures worked out in 1952, costs the tax-payer in the region of Rs. 60,000, to keep the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha idle, when we could very well be working here, is not right. I am sure that brother Members here would like to make a gesture by working on Saturday also. (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: Throughout the year.

Shri Karni Singhji: We could pass as many rules as we like; we could have orders; we can have anti-corruption departments or anything else. But the most important thing is that we should generate in the minds of our younger generation a feeling that they as Indian citizens cannot stoop to low things and that this feeling must come from within us. No Government can make these rules. Therefore, I would like to appeal to my brother members that we should try and infuse a new way of thinking among us, a new way of thinking among our children throughout India, so that when they grow up and come into various Government departments and our Lok Sabha we would have a nation free of corruption and people who will be proud of their country.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the time at my disposal, it is not possible for me to cover the various aspects of the Budget. I will therefore, confine myself to one of the most important aspects of the Budget.

It is claimed that the structure of taxation proceeds towards the goal of socialist pattern of society, that the structure of taxation tries to ensure equitable distribution of national income and thereby raises the standard of life of the common masses of the people. It is necessary for us to consider whether this claim is valid,

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whether it has any substance, or whether it is hollow and deceptive.

Sir, the first Plan has been completed; we have completed two years of the Second Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, time for us to consider the whole matter. My submission will be that the structure of taxation has aided the capitalist structure of society to develop and to strengthen, and secondly, that it has fleeced the common man and bled him white.

There are facts and figures in abundance, but I will cite only a few of them. Let us have a glimpse of the realities as they are.

In this connection, I will refer to the figures of industrial production, the figures of national income in the industrial sector, and the figures of industrial profits. These are the figures of industrial production, the base year 1951 being 100:

1952	.	.	.	.	103.6
1953	.	.	.	.	105.6
1954	.	.	.	.	112.9
1955	.	.	.	.	122.1
1956	.	.	.	.	132.7
November 1957.	.	.	.	.	148.0

So, industrial production has been continuously increasing from 1951, and it has increased by 48 points over the figure of 1951.

I will pass on to the other table of figures of national income. The following are the figures of the national income of the industrial sector:

	Rs. in crores.
1948-49	1,480
1949-50	1,500
1950-51	1,530
1951-52	1,680
1952-53	1,700
1953-54	1,770
1954-55	1,810
1955-56	1,870

So, the national income of the industrial sector has continuously increased from 1948-49 up to date.

Now, I will turn to the profits of this industrial sector. The following are the indices of the industrial profits of all the industries:

1949	.	.	.	.	181.5
1950	.	.	.	.	246.6
1951	.	.	.	.	310.5
1952	.	.	.	.	190.6
1953	.	.	.	.	261.2
1954	.	.	.	.	320.8
1955	.	.	.	.	334.3

The figures which I have quoted just now will show that the industrial production has increased, that the national income of the industrial sector increased by Rs. 390 crores between 1948-49 and 1955-56, that the index of industrial profits was 181.5 in 1949 and 334.3 in 1955, showing a rise of 153 points.

Let me pass on to the figures of the burden of taxation on this industrial sector and the class profited by this sector. Let me quote the figures of the Corporation Tax. Following figures show the Corporation Tax collected in the various years:

	Rs. in crore
1948-49	64
1949-50	40
1950-51	39
1951-52	41
1952-53	44
1953-54	41
1954-55	37

The other day, the representative of Big Business, hon. Member Shri Morarka, gave a list of the taxes, the number of taxes, which have been levied on the industrial sector, but he forgot to mention the amount which has been collected by the Corporation Tax.

I will read out another table which relates to the income which the State

gets from income-tax. These figures also are very revealing:

	Rs. in crores
1948-49 . . . . .	133
1949-50 . . . . .	152
1950-51 . . . . .	152
1951-52 . . . . .	140
1952-53 . . . . .	144
1953-54 . . . . .	129
1954-55 . . . . .	130

I may be told, or I may be reminded, that these figures are not up to date. It is true they are not up to date. I may also be told that new burdens of taxation have been imposed in the form of Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax, and other taxes, but even taking them into consideration, the proposition which I want to submit to this House is not materially altered; and that is, that the production of the industrial sector has increased, the national income of this sector has also increased, the profits of this sector have also increased, but the burden of taxation has not increased proportionately, and I am afraid it has decreased.

I will now try to refer to the other side of the picture, namely the burden of taxation on the common man and the lot of the common man under the burden of taxation.

Along with the papers of the Budget, an economic survey was circulated to us, and it is really amazing that a Government which believes in the socialist structure of society, which goes on declaring that this is the object for which it is working, should not give in this economic survey a picture of the economy, of the life of the people. It does not show, there is no mention whatsoever in the whole of the economic survey to show, whether the standard of life of the common man, whom this Welfare State aim at serving, has deteriorated or improved. The omission may be accidental or otherwise; all that I can

say is that the omission serves the interests of the ruling class.

I will refer to the figures of the burden of taxation on the vast mass of the common people. The figures are revealing. These are the figures which have been given in the estimate of the national income 1955-56 which was given to us in May, 1957. The total burden of indirect taxation on the common mass of people is as follows:

	Rs. in crores
1948-49 . . . . .	3 <sup>c</sup> 2
1949-50 . . . . .	394
1950-51 . . . . .	428
1951-52 . . . . .	531
1952-53 . . . . .	461
1953-54 . . . . .	473
1954-55 . . . . .	522

During the period, between 1948-49 and 1954-55, the burden of indirect taxation on the common man increased by Rs. 160 crores. This figure does not include the new burden which was laid on the shoulders of the common man during the last two years, but the fact remains that the burden of taxation on the common man has continuously increased during this period, and increased to such an extent that the burden has become unbearable.

There is another factor which has got to be taken into consideration when we consider the lot of the common man. The real income of the common man has deteriorated during this period because he has been squeezed by another factor, namely the rise in prices of the commodities, of those articles which are the necessities of life. I will not quote the figures, but they are available.

It may be said, and it has often been said, and that seems to be the pet theory of the Home Minister, that the purchasing power of the under-nourished, of every person in the country, has increased. That is a myth.

In the agricultural sector, the real income of the agricultural labourers,

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the poor peasants and the other unskilled workers in the village who together constitute about 90 per cent of the rural population, has deteriorated during this period.

The real income of the middle class also has deteriorated during this period. The conclusion which emerges from what I have stated is that the real income of the vast mass of the people who constitute about ninety per cent of the total population in the country has gone down, but their burden of taxation has increased during this period. This is the picture that emerges.

To anticipate the argument of Government, they may say and they may admit that the picture which I have painted may be real, but their argument would be and their excuse would be that they have no alternative resources. That again is a myth. The alternative resources are there, and they are ample. But they will not touch them because they do not fit in within the framework of the economic policies which they want to pursue and which they are pursuing. I shall not mention them now, because we have mentioned them at various stages.

Now, Government are in search of small savings, because there is a shortfall in small savings. Is it not a fact that the real income of those who are in the habit of depositing their savings in the postal banks has gone down? Is that not a proof that they are searching for savings in the wrong quarters? They want to intensify their efforts. I wish them good luck. But my point is that they are not searching for the savings where they are available. And here are the figures which will show where they are available. They are available with the scheduled banks.

The time-deposits with the scheduled Banks have increased continuously from 1952 up to 1957, for which period figures are available with me. In 1952, the figure of time-deposits with

the scheduled banks was Rs. 313.27 crores, while in 1953 it was Rs. 330 crores, in 1954 it was Rs. 365 crores, in 1955 it was Rs. 415 crores, in 1956 it was Rs. 457 crores, and in 1957 it was Rs. 667 crores. The savings of the people, of the common man and everybody else who can save, are available with the scheduled banks. But Government are not searching for the increased savings with the scheduled Banks. That is why it has become an urgent necessity to nationalise the banks.

In this connection, I would mention one thing. What is the role of the bank? The role of the bank is to collect the savings of the entire people and make them available to the capitalist class to earn profits. That is the role that the banks are playing, and that is why their nationalisation is urgently necessary. If Government want to have more savings, and want that the Plan must succeed without much difficulty, they must nationalise the banks.

I know that the present Finance Minister or the Finance Minister who is going to take charge shortly will not be in favour even of this measure. But I want to tell him that he should ponder over it. If banks are nationalised, the State will have complete control over the credit machinery; and without complete control over the credit machinery, no planned development is possible. It is Utopian to believe, that without having a complete control over the credit machinery, they can have planned development. If they nationalise the banks, they will have complete control over the credit machinery. Secondly, they will have at their disposal the savings of the people. As I have just pointed out, the savings have been increasing continuously with the scheduled banks, and those savings will be at the disposal of Government for distribution. They can give a part of the savings to the private sector, and they can utilise the rest for the implementation

of the Second Five Year Plan. In addition, they will get the profits of the banking industry also. That is why I say that it is urgently necessary that the scheduled banks and the banking industry should be nationalised.

I now come to my last point. The Second Five Year Plan must succeed. We are one with Government in this respect. I think, despite various difficulties, it will succeed; despite the howling from certain quarters, it is bound to succeed. But the question is this. Should the Plan be implemented at the cost of unnecessary suffering and sacrifices on the part of the common people? That is where we differ from the policies which Government want to pursue. The question is: Why has the standard of living of the vast mass of the common people deteriorated, while the production is increasing? How is it that the profits of the capitalist class are increasing, when we want to usher in a socialist pattern of society? How is it that the Second Five Year Plan is facing difficulties in the form of inadequate internal resources? These phenomena are not accidental. They are inherent in the economic policy which Government are pursuing. And these economic policies have their origin in the laws of the capitalist economy which they have adopted and which they want to uphold. The phenomena which I have just stated are, but the natural and inherent consequences of the laws which they want to operate and which they have adopted, though on the lips, the socialist pattern of society is very popular. That is why Government's practice is contrary to what they profess. They profess to usher in a socialist pattern of society, but they are strengthening the capitalist structure of society. They want to raise the standard of living of the common man, but their practice is such that the standard of living of the common man is deteriorating. They want to see that the capitalist class and the private sector does not become dominant, but their practice is such

that that class has become so dominant and that it is threatening our economic policy and we have seen how it has threatened. These were the few remarks which I wanted to offer on this Budget and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Kumari M. Vedakumari.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Is it my turn now?

**Mr. Speaker:** There are two more speakers, and then I shall call the hon. Member. He may have his lunch if he likes, or keep on hearing others, and then reply.

**Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru):** It is defined in a book that a pedestrian is a man who has two cars; one is taken away by a termagant wife and the other by a reckless son. Of all the people in the world, the pedestrian is a pitiable and helpless man, and if he indulges in gay walking, he will surely be turned into meat on the high traffic centre. Unless one is very careful, one is bound to be crushed on the traffic centre of the highroad. I mean that in an age of conflicting ideas and quick traffic of ideals, one should be very careful or else one would be crushed. This Budget is a Budget where those policies and ideals are carried in the same way as in the last Budget.

It is rather difficult to understand why all the best brains in this country and in the Planning Commission gave us such a schedule that it has become impossible for us to keep up to that schedule unless something miraculous turns out. Last year, at about the same time, the Treasury Benches were scoffing at idea of miscalculation or the wrong calculation of our resources. Now, they are speaking of the core of the Plan. Thank God. I hope next year they would not speak of the core's core.

What we need today is not the cutting or the re-phasing of the Plan, but the re-thinking of the Plan. As one

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hon. Member from the opposite side has mentioned, from the information we are getting we are not able to assess the total impact of the new taxes on the common man. There is no comprehensive body or commission to study what the impact of the new taxes on the social set-up is, what the level of productivity is, what the level of employment is, and what the total level of the impact of taxation on the people is.

I think there should be an autonomous body, a Commission, to study what the impact of the taxes on the level of productivity, level of employment and of wages is. These things should be studied from time to time and the Commission should report on what the reflections or repercussions are of the new taxes introduced in the budget.

It is disappointing to note that in the *Economic Survey*, a main, major and very important problem has not been mentioned—I refer to unemployment. I do not know why. We are trying very hard to give a fillip to the solution of this very acute problem, but I do not know why not even a sentence is mentioned about it in the *Economic Survey*. I think the hon. 'pedestrian' is not interested in it.

Development is obvious in the organised and public sector. But what do we see in the un-organised and rural sector. That problem is tackled in a very uninteresting, spineless, spiritless and weak-kneed way. These people are more burdened than any other people. But except for a rich crop of speeches and assurances, nothing has been coming out from policy-makers.

The South Zone has been formed. It has been formed in such a callous way that even the genuine demands of rice mills of Andhra were ignored, and they were criticised as anti-social people or something like that. They are actually on the verge of closing down the mills because they cannot

make both ends meet. I think the Government are following any policy but a rational and good policy.

It is also claimed that the banking system in our country is working so efficiently and in such a magnificent way. But I cannot understand one thing. The State Bank of India has been established in order to improve the position of the rural population. They want to solve the rural credit problem. But what we see is that the rural peasant is in the same position, and credit facilities have not reached the rural population. We see from the Reserve Bank bulletin that they are using only 3 per cent. of the governmental rural credit. Still the money-lender plays an important role in the rural area. This is a regular inhibition on the production of paddy and rice. We are providing so many irrigation facilities and everything, but these are not used by the rural peasant because of the flat water rate and the lack of rural credit. We speak of banking as working efficiently, but when we see what it has done to the rural population, we must think about it once more.

In all matters of policy, I think we must be rational, sober and sane. We should not base all our principles, policies on lackadaisical or prestige reasons. If I say something about Prohibition, some people may revolt, because I belong to the Party in power. But anyhow, seen from the economic point of view, how much expenditure we have incurred and what amount of revenue we are losing? To enforce this law, we are spending a lot of money. But the fun is that in our country, we are permitted to produce neera. Neera, if consumed immediately, is a good commodity. But within two hours, it becomes today. Then it comes to this; that even a licensed commodity, without anybody's responsibility, becomes a prohibited commodity. That means, the holder is a culprit. Without anybody's

responsibility, automatically the same commodity will turn into toddy.

Coming to the Andhra State, there are two areas, wet and dry areas. Up to Suryapet, the Minister checks production, distribution and everything about toddy. After crossing the milestone, he speaks about Prohibition. I do not know what this piece of foolery is about. This does not bring in any kind of revenue or anything useful to us. We can sacrifice something, even a social or moral principle. But this is just breeding the law-breaking sense. It is breeding corruption also. We are not able to enforce it.

**Mr. Speaker:** For the sake of money, we ignore the moral contents!

**Kumari M. Vedakumari:** When we are in difficulty about implementing our Second Plan, when we are going abroad beginning to get some money, why not be sensible about it? Because an educated man, even if he is a drunkard, is better to the country than an uneducated person. For primary and compulsory education, we are not doing anything. We have told the country that we want to implement the policy of compulsory education. But what are we doing in that direction? Nothing. Let us give education. He will automatically and really understand the moral behind it, as to what he should do. But being illiterate and going on drinking only breeds the law-breaking sense.

Even from the economic point of view, even from the social point of view, I think we must be a bit practical and reasonable rather than be sentimental.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** Shri Morarji Desai will do it.

**Kumari M. Vedakumari:** I do not like to criticise any particular Minister's policy, but I say what I feel. I think, with my own humble knowledge, that there is a lot of inconsistencies, and this is beyond the com-

prehension of one's mind. I like not to appear as sentimental, but better to appear as sensible.

I should like to mention one thing. In Madras State, when they were trying to enforce Prohibition, they were giving some licences. The first licensee-holder was an officer of the Prohibition department!

**An Hon. Member:** Good.

**Kumari M. Vedakumari:** He was filling himself up, as is mentioned in Dickens' novels, and he was going and instructing his subordinates not to drink!

**Mr. Speaker:** Only the drunkard knows the difficulties consequent on drinking.

**Kumari M. Vedakumari:** But he is given a licence.

**Shri Tyagi:** Licence to drink.

**Kumari M. Vedakumari:** So when we say anything, we must not put ourselves in the position 'Please do what I say, but do not do what I do'. That will be our policy—it has become like that.

So I request that this may be understood not in any other way but in a realistic, more comprehensive and consistent way.

Coming to national savings, all the Cabinet Ministers and the Treasury Benches know that we could not do what we wanted to. To increase the level of consumption is an important question in the development of our economy. Unless there is regular demand, production will not take place. That is why we want to consume, and at the same time, to save. But the people are so poor that they cannot do anything.

When we are giving so many sermons from the mount of Olympus, we

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must also be careful in our own Governmental expenditure. We must do what we should do. We must do what we can do within our own comprehension, within our own resources. Extravagant or extra expenditure on the part of Government should be in a very careful and limited way.

When discussing the difficulties of the Plan, some people have blamed us that we are getting aid and foreign exchange from America. Our Communist friends have criticised us for going with a begging bowl to America. But that is not the point. When we see all the 'yellow' pages of industrial countries, we realise that unless one is helped one cannot advance in this field. Even America had an influx of foreign funds. Unless one is helped, no country can develop. So there is nothing wrong in getting help from foreign countries.

When Alfred Marshall was giving evidence before the Royal Commission, he said that Britain should follow a rational and sensible policy; she should help under-developed countries. What he meant was that no country could dominate any other country. In the same sentence, he has said: "England can be a leader, but not the leader".

Therefore, no country, not even the dollar area or the Soviet bloc or any other country can dominate our own economic sphere. So we need not fear because we are getting help, aid and loans from other countries. We fear we may come under American domination or Russian domination. That is all nonsense. Even the developed countries that give aid and loans have their own problems. Unless they help other countries, they cannot have better relations with those countries when they develop. That is why even Karl Marx in the introduction to his book *Magnum Opus* said that when we know certain changes are coming in other countries

we must be prepared, so that we are not caught unawares. This is due to economic point of view. And, to have very good trade relations with under-developed countries, America or Russia has to come and help us. There is nothing wrong. We are taking loans as friends and we will repay them at some future date. So, I do not attach any value to the criticisms of the Opposition Members.

13.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Coming to the most important question of higher administration we are faced with the most tenacious trade union. This is an expression used by Panditji in his *Discovery of India*. Recent events have shown significant signs of this dying dynasty. Recent events have shown that some of the confidential matters are taken out by some of our Members. We back-benchers cannot understand how the information was given to the hon. Members from secret files.

Shri Tyagi: Then pinch it.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: But most secret information has been given in this Parliament by some hon. Members. I do not know how this information was given to these Members.

Shri Tyagi: Not officially given.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Even the Ministers cannot read out all the matters they have got in the files or from any source. They have got the Official Secrets Act. The files have to be kept in a secret way. If the information is used for a good public purpose, there is no harm in it. But, it may be used in a bad way also. I should like to put a plain question that all of us can get information. Does it mean from the confidential records of official people?

I should like to put a similarly plain question about prohibition. Why a commodity, which is allowed in the beginning and which after one day

when it becomes jaggery is also allowed, should not be allowed in the middle? In the beginning it is allowed; in the final stage it is allowed; only in the middle, it is not allowed. I think this is nothing but solidified unimaginative and diehard nonsense, devoid of realism. We must do everything by conviction. When we do something like that, we must know what is behind that. I belong to the Congress Party. From the economic point of view, I should like to say that we are losing so much of revenue from this. I would like Government to enforce it stringently and in a more forcible manner or to leave it. That is what I request.

**श्री राधे साल अ्यास (उज्जैन):** उपराज्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश बड़ी तेजी में और मजदूरी में प्रगति की ओर जा रहा है। पिछले वर्ष कुछ निराशा सी पैदा हो रही थी कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को मफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने के लिए पैमे की शायद कभी नहीं और विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध न हो सके। परन्तु गवर्नमेंट ने जिम प्रकार के मतल प्रयत्न किये उनमें स्थिति काफी सुधर गयी है और अब वह निराशा समाप्त हो गयी है और एक आशा की किरण हमारे सामने है और हम यह निश्चयपूर्वक कह सकते हैं कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को मफलता पूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने में कोई लकावट नहीं होने वाली है क्योंकि हमारे देश की तरक्की द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को मफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने में ही है।

जहां एक तरफ पैमे की कमी है और हमें और भी अधिक पैसा चाहिए वहां में शासन से निवेदन करना कि यदि बारीकी से जांच की जाये तो हमारे देश में कई कार्यों पर जो पैसा लार्ज हो रहा है उसका जितना रिटर्न मिलना चाहिए, जितना उसका सुधारणा होना चाहिए, वह महीं होता है। पैसा कहीं फिजूल लार्ज होता है और कहीं लार्ज होना चाहिए तो उसके लिए पैसा सभी

पर मिल नहीं पाता। इस लिए पैसे का अभाव रहता है जिससे कि बहुत से काम जिनको कि प्रायमिकता मिलनी चाहिए और जो काम राष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए, पिछले हुए वर्ष को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उनको उठाने के लिए, उनकी तरक्की के लिए, किये जाने चाहिए उनके लिए कभी कभी पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

राज्यपुनर्गठन के बाद कुछ राज्यों में विशेष समस्यायें उत्पन्न हुई हैं। जैसा कि आपको और माननीय सदस्यों का विदेश ही है कि मध्य प्रदेश एक बड़ा राज्य बना और चार राज्यों में मिलकर बना। उनकी राजधानी भी भोपाल में बनी। आज हम मध्यप्रदेश की स्थिति को देखें तो उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ३४ प्रतिशत आदिवासी और हरिजन रहते हैं। अगर हम शासकीय दृष्टि से देखें तो भोपाल राजधानी है। वहां मंत्रिमंडल है, लेकिन ईडस आफ डिपार्टमेंट ग्वालियर, रीवा, जबलपुर, गयपुर, इन्दौर एंसे ६ स्थानों में अलग अलग रखे हुए हैं। यातायात के साधन कम हैं और लोगों को आने जाने का तकलीफ है। भोपाल राजधानी में जो भी दफ्तर रखे हैं वहां उन दफ्तरों के लिए पूरी मकानों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, लोगों के ठहरने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। तो यह राज्य इन अगले तीन चार वर्षों में किस तरह से अपनी सब समस्याओं को हल करते हुए एक ऐसा शासन प्रबन्ध कर सकेगा कि जिससे जनता को आम संतोष हो। पिछली हुई जातियों और हरिजनों की संस्था इतनी किसी और राज्य में नहीं है जितनी कि मध्य प्रदेश में है। इनकी वह राज्य कैसे तरक्की कर सकेगा। इस ओर में शासन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता है।

मेरी राज्य सरकार ने राजधानी में कुछ मकान बनाने के लिए कर्ज की मांग की थी। सेकिन अर्थभाव के कारण कर्ज जैसा चाहिए देसा उनको नहीं मिल सका। नतीजा यह है कि जो शासन में एक तेजी आनी चाहिए, जो

### [श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

एकीशेंसी आनी चाहिए वह नहीं आने वाली है, और वह पिछड़ा होने वाला है।

इसी तरह से आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के उत्थान के कार्यों के लिए इस वर्ष १ करोड़ १४ लाख का बजट राज्य ने भेजा था। लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसको घटाकर ४४ लाख रुपया ही रख दिया गया है। इतनी बड़ी रकम को कम करने से नतीजा यह होगा कि अगले तीन वर्षों में आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लिए जो काम होने हैं, उनकी तरकी के लिए, उनको स्कालरशिप देने के लिए, और जो नवा निर्माण होना है उसके लिए एक पैसा भी नहीं मिल सकेगा। राज्य सरकार के पास केवल इतना ही पैसा है कि जो काम पिछले दो सालों में शुरू कर दिये गये थे उनको पूरा कर दिया जाये।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारे यहां कोरबा में एक पावर हाउस बन रहा है और उससे केवल भिलाई स्टील प्लांट को बिजली मिलने वाली है। उसके सारे खर्चों का राज्य को प्रबन्ध करना होगा और अपने स्टेट बजट से ही वह खर्च करना होगा। स्टेट के साधन बहुत कम हैं। इसलिए इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि दूसरे कामों में कमी करनी पड़ेगी। तो मैं शासन से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस पर बहुत सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करे क्योंकि मध्यप्रदेश की समस्यायें और वहां की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शासकीय स्थिति ऐसी है कि जिनको देखते हुए उसकी ओर कुछ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है जिससे की उसकी समस्यायें हल हों। वहां की डाकू समस्या तो एक मशहूर समस्या है, जिस पर वहां के शासन को बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसमें वह कमी नहीं कर सकती है। यदि वह इसमें कुछ बमी करे, तो दूसरे सुधार के कामों में कुछ फ़ायदा हो सकता है, लेकिन इसमें वह कमी नहीं कर सकती है। इन विशेष खर्चों को देखते हुए मैं केन्द्रीय शासन

से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि अगर वह मध्य प्रदेश को दिए जाने वाली राशि में कमी करे, ग्रान्ट्स देने में कमी करें, तो साथ ही वहां के प्रश्नों पर उदारता से और सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करे।

हमारे इस लोक-कल्याणकारी राज्य में लोगों को यह आशा होना स्वाभाविक है-और शासन का भी यह परम कर्तव्य है-कि लोगों को समय पर इन्साफ़ मिले। मैं देखता हूँ कि आज अदालतों में मुकदमे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं अपने निवाचन-क्षेत्र, उज्जैन, के बारे में जानता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में फ़ौजदारी का काम इतना बढ़ गया है कि तीन तीन जजिया का इन्तजाम होते हुए भी मुकदमों में केवल तारीखें ही पड़ती रहती हैं। गवाह आते हैं और चले जाते हैं और कोई काम नहीं होता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ़ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को जल्दी इन्साफ़ मिले और उनको यह कहने का मौका न मिले कि हमारी अदालतों में महीनों तक पैरवी की-पेशी की-नीबूत ही नहीं आती है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

कुछ साल पहले हमारे ग्वालियर राज्य राज्य में हाइ कोर्ट के जजों को या अदालतों को आज की तरह छुट्टियां नहीं मिलती थीं। जो काम करने का समय है, उस में काम करना चाहिए। आखिर हमारे देश में ऐसी कौन सी गर्मी है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स के जजों का तीन तीन महीनों की छुट्टियां दें दी जाती हैं। गरमी के मौसम में काम करने का समय होता है ज्यादा मुकदमे निपटाये जा सकते हैं। उस समय लम्बी छुट्टियों का दिया जाना मेरे विचार में आवश्यक नहीं है। यदि किसी जज को ज्यादा काम करने की वजह से आराम की जरूरत है, तो वह छुट्टी ले ले, लेकिन अदालत बन्द करने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। अगर आवश्यक हो, तो एड-हाक जज

मुकरर किये जायें, लेकिन लम्बी छुटियां देने और अदालत बन्द रखने की यह परिपाठी बन्द कर दी जानी चाहिए, और इम विषय पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक शिक्षा का मम्बन्ध है, यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि एक बड़ा विद्यालय और बड़ा मनुभवी शिक्षा मंत्री, जिन के हाथ में शिक्षा बनालय था, अब नहीं रहे हैं। यह निश्चित है कि उन्हीं के कारण यहां पर शिक्षा विभाग का करोड़ों रुपए का बजट बन सका था। शिक्षा का कोई भी एसा अंग नहीं, जहां वह प्राइमरी शिक्षा हो, या मंड़ी शिक्षा हो, हायर, टैक्निकल बैंचिक या यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा हो, जिस के सम्बन्ध में काफी सुधार करने की कांशित नहीं की गई है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इतने प्रयत्न के बावजूद और इतना प्रचार होने के बावजूद मंत्रियां हम में नें जो यह बायदा किया है कि चौदह वर्ष की उम्र के प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी एक-एक बालक-बालिका-को अनियाय और निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जायगी, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकती है और न ही ऐसी आज्ञा की जा सकती है कि मन् १६६० तक हमारा यह बायदा पूरा हो। इतना खबं करने के बावजूद भी आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में स्कूलों और बालिकों में अनियमितता और अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जा जा रही है। गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रयत्न किया है और कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिसमें अनुशासनहीनता कम हो, परन्तु यदि जा कर देखा जाय और जांच-पड़ताल की जाय, तो यही जात होगा कि विद्यार्थियों में दिन प्रति दिन अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जा रही है और उस के मायह ही साथ एकिशर्मा और स्टैंड में काफी कमी होती जा रही है। इसका क्या कारण है? आखिर हमारे देश की नरकी इन्हीं नीजवानों पर निर्भर है, जो कि इस समय स्कूलों कालिजों में हैं। जब तक हमारे देश में उत्तरदायी और शिक्षित नागरिक नहीं होंगे, हमारा देश सर्वतोमुखी तरकी नहीं कर सकता है। यदि हम स्थायी रूप से देश को एक

मजबूत दीवार पर-एक मजबूत नींबू पर-खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि कि यह सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर कमी कहां है और उसको दूर करना चाहिए। मुझे बड़ी प्रश्नता है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने एक प्रयत्न के उत्तर में यह बताया कि यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि स्कूलज में प्रार्थना या इसी तरह का कोई अन्य कार्यक्रम नियमित रूप में रखा जाय। परन्तु जब तक विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र-निवारण, उनके छिपे हुए गुणों को उभारने और बढ़ाने और उनमें अच्छी बातें पैदा करने की तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा, तब तक कोई नीजीजा नहीं निकल सकता है। आज ३३ प्रतिशत मालम आपने बाले को पास कर दिया जाता है। यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है। हमारी पुरानी प्रथा यह नहीं है की ३३ प्रतिशत मालम प्राप्त करने वाला पास समझा जाय। यह तो एक मानी हुई बात है कि जो व्यक्ति ३३ प्रतिशत पास है, वह ६३ प्रतिशत फैल भी है और इस प्रकार वे नीजे में कोई नाभ नहीं है। १०० में ५० में ज्यादा मालम आने चाहिए और स्टैंड ऊंचा करना चाहिए, तभी अच्छे सुधार हो सकते हैं और महीं नीजीजा निकल सकता है।

रक्षा विभाग पर हम काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं, यद्यपि हमारे देश के लिए वह काफी नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हम इस मालमें विदेशी की नकल करें। इतना रुपया खर्च करने पर भी हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मैनिक जगह जगह रहते हैं और अपना दैनिक कार्य करते हैं, परन्तु इसके मियाय देश के निर्माण के कार्यों में उन्हें उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। क्या इस पर विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए कि लड़ाई होनी है, तो हमारे मैनिक मड़क और पुल बनाने हैं और दूसरे निर्माण के काम करते हैं, तो क्या शान्ति के ममय में भी हम उनका उपयोग देश के निर्माण-कार्यों में नहीं कर सकते हैं। यदि इस पर विचार किया गया, तो हम मिलिल लब्जों में काफी बचत कर सकते हैं।

## [श्री रावे लाल व्याम]

कृषि के संबंध में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल हो करकों के सामने भाषण देते हुये यह बताया कि प्रत्येक किसान के लिये एक एक योजना बनाये चाहिये। विचार बहुत सुन्दर है, लेकिन यह कैसे हो? कम्प्यूनिटो इंडेल्पर्मेंट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ही इस कार्य को कर सकता है और उसको कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी के सामने मैंने यह सुझाव रखा था कि प्रत्येक किसान के लिये एक योजना बनानी चाहिये, लेकिन उसका बजट पहले में कम हो गया है और यदि यह काम हम को करना है, तो कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालना होगा, जिससे हमारे विवार कार्य रूप में परिणत हो सकें। यह बहुत जल्दी है कि एक दो साल में हम इतना अनाज पैदा कर से कि हम को इसके बारे में विदेशों पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े। हमारा किसान मेहनती है, उसको साधन चाहिये, उसको आंट नहीं लोन चाहिये, उसको मार्ग-दर्शन चाहिये, उसका उत्साह बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। आज अनाज को कमो है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां बाजारों में अनाज के भाव गिर रहे हैं, खरीदने वाले लोग नहीं हैं। गवर्नर्मेंट की जो पानिसी है, उसके मुताबिक वेंक उनको रुपया नहीं दे रहे हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि भाव गिर रहे हैं। लोगों के पास खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं है और सरकार खरीदने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर्मेंट को एक मिनियम प्राइम मुकर्रर कर देनी चाहिये। नई कमन आ रही है और उसकी खरीद शुरू कर देना चाहिये और भगवर वह शुरू न की गई, तो किसान इतना मूर्ख नहीं है कि वह इतने मस्ते दामों के होते हुये अनाज को पैदावार करे। वह दूसरी कैंस काप्स बो सकता है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि जहां भाव कम हैं, वहां पर खरीद का इंतजाम किया जाय।

14 hrs.

अन्त में मैं एक शब्द हिन्दी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपसे और अध्यक्ष महो-

दय से मौं निवेदन करूँगा कि जो लोक सभा की और पालयामेंट की प्रोसेडिंग्स छुट्टी है, वे हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अनग अलग छुट्टी हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि एक ही किताब में एक ही सफे पर एक कालम में तो अंग्रेजी हो और उसका भाषान्तर हिन्दी में दूसरे कालम में हो। इसे एक तो हिन्दी के प्रचार में ज्यादा सहृदयित मिलेगी और दूसरे लोगों को समझने में बड़ी आसानी हो जायेगी। इसी तरह से जो बिल्स, एक्ट्स वर्गीकर होते हैं उनके बारे में भी एक कालम में तो अंग्रेजी होनी चाहिये और दूसरे कालम में उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद होना चाहिये। इससे एक तो हिन्दी जानने वालों को सहृदयित हो जायगी और दूसरे जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं उनको हिन्दी सीखने में आसानी होगी। हिन्दी वाले भी जो हैं वे भी बर्गेर इंगलिश के हिन्दी नहीं समझ सकते हैं। यदि इस तरह में किया गया तो वे भी हिन्दी को अच्छी तरह में समझ जायेंगे। मेरा जो यह सुझाव है, इसको मैं यद्युं से भी चलाऊंगा और गवर्नर्मेंट गे भी प्रारंभना करता हूँ कि वह इस पर विचार करे और हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने में महायक हो।

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate in this House on the General Budget has taken—I think rightly and as was expected—a different pattern. It is not as if one party, the party in power is defending its taxation policy and the party in opposition is opposing it thoroughly. It is not so; rather support is coming from all the sides. The greatest champion of our present day Budget and taxation policy was, in my opinion, one who sits in the front bench in the Opposition. So many other Opposition leaders also have given the full support.

I call this quite proper because we have ushered ourselves into the Five Year Plans Era. Once the Five Year Plans—in this particular case the Second Five Year Plan—have been

accepted, the taxation policy is a natural corollary, and that is why this year's Budget is not so crucial as was last year's.

The Prime Minister has already stated that this is a pedestrian Budget. Kumari Vedakumari has given a good interpretation of it. In my opinion it is not a pedestrian Budget. It is the maintenance of high speed. That is clear. I would rather call it a "high speed maintenance Budget". The taxation policy is to maintain the speed of the progress that we had decided last year. We are maintaining its level; we are maintaining that speed; we are not going slow.

An Hon. Member: "Locomotive Budget".

Shri Heda: My friend says that it is a "locomotive Budget". I think that is a better term.

Sir, when I find that Opposition Members extend their full support and sometimes give an impression that if at all there is any attack or opposition to the Budget or taxation policy it is from the private Members belonging to the Congress Party, I feel that there is a subtle game behind it. The motive, it seems to me, is that they give full support to the Five Year Plan and to the taxation policy so that when the Plan is successful, when the taxation policy leads us towards a socialistic pattern of society, they would naturally and justifiably share the achievements but in case—God forbid—there are any shortcomings, which I think they expect, in the achievement of the Plan targets I am quite sure they will turn round on us and say that because of this or because of that the Government failed, and they will reap a harvest out of that failure.

I am stating this because I feel I should defend some of the Members in the Congress Party, who have made little attacks here and there because their approach is realistic. They should share the success or the

failure of the taxation policy or the Second Five Year Plan.

There is talk about deficit financing. While replying to a similar discussion in Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Finance Minister in his speech gave certain figures about the quantum of deficit financing that the Government have adopted so far. The target in the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 1200 crores. It was urged upon the Government that they should not adopt it for more than about Rs. 900 crores. I think they have already adopted deficit financing to the extent of about Rs. 800 crores—I think it is not exactly Rs. 800 crores; so far as the Centre is concerned I think it is Rs. 567 crores, but if we add deficit financing in the various States, which is not very material or sizeable, the figure would be about Rs. 800 crores. I think the Deputy Finance Minister gave an impression in the other House that by the end of this year deficit financing would come to about Rs. 800 crores. He felt that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan it may not go beyond Rs. 1200 crores.

Sir, the last two years are generally very crucial in the implementation of the Five Year Plans and the quantum of expenditure generally rises. That has been our experience in the First Five Year Plan period also. In fact, in the first one or two years of the First Five Year Plan we were not able to reach the expenditure targets but in the last two years we did very well. That may be repeated again; at least let us anticipate that. Therefore, I feel that deficit financing may even go up beyond the plan target of Rs. 1200 crores. Even then I would not feel that the situation would be alarming in any way.

Acharya Kripalani, the other day made a very moving speech criticising the deficit financing and the inflation that has arisen out of it. Sir, the success or otherwise of deficit financing would be judged from the inflation or otherwise that we would be finding in our society. What is

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the position today? Some people say that already there are inflationary tendencies. From the speech of Acharya Kripalani one would feel that we are very much weighed under the pressure of deficit financing that has been adopted so far, but if we go by certain symptoms of deficit financing. I feel that with the deficit financing that we have so far adopted the inflationary tendencies are not at all alarming.

Acharya Kripalani himself said that if production keeps pace with deficit financing, if the increase in wages keeps pace with deficit financing and if the general level of national income keeps pace with deficit financing no undesirable results would occur. He is quite right, but I think the mistake he or some others are making is that, when we think of this we immediately think that we have adopted deficit financing up to Rs. 800 crores and accordingly our income would have gone up by about Rs. 5000 crores or something like that. That is not so.

Let us judge this inflation from the other tests, from the symptoms as I have said earlier. Let us see whether the prices have gone very high. Let us find out how the money position is, whether money is ample and quite easily available in the market. Well, I think the money market was never so tight as it is today. We are continuously increasing the bank rate. If we go by the private interest, even if you pledge gold it is very difficult to get money at the rate of 9 per cent. One has to pay even 12 per cent. and if anybody has got hard cash, surely he makes more than 12 per cent. today, and quite easily too. A pertinent example in this regard may be found in the various small, beautiful houses that are coming in round about Delhi and which are given on very decent rents, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,500 a flat. I think in my own estimate they make about 16 to 18 per cent on the investment they have put in, and this is so in spite of very

high cost of the land which should not be so at least in a city like Delhi where the available land area is very vast.

So, money market is not at all tight. The trend of the prices is not so bad. In fact, there was a study made both in the United States and in the United Kingdom about the real price of currency in different countries and it was found that sterling has dropped by about 44 per cent in the last ten years in its value. The dollar has also dropped out of its real value by about 20 per cent. It was only the Indian rupee which stood very well, and therefore to say that these are inflationary tendencies, that prices are rising to an alarming position and that therefore we should not adopt any more deficit financing is not, I think, correct.

Let us go by those symptoms and till we do not find any inflationary tendency in the society, I think we can safely adopt this deficit financing which is one of the sound economic basis to provide money for development purposes.

So far as production is concerned, it has gone on very well. From the Economic Survey which has been supplied to us along with the budget papers, I shall read a sentence or two:

"The index of agricultural production which had declined from 116.4 in 1954-55 to 115.9 in 1955-56, recorded a sharp increase to 123.0 in 1956-57. The production of cereals went up from 54.5 million tons in 1955-56 to 57.3 million tons in 1956-57".

So far as commercial crops are concerned, "the increase was about 8 per cent." In agriculture, one has to depend upon the vagaries of Nature, since we are very much dependent upon the rainfall and various other factors, but if we look at the industrial production we find that the

index in 1954 was 112.9. In 1955, it rose up to 122.1. In 1956, it rose further to 133.0. Then there are the figures for various months for 1957. I would take the last figure only, and that is for the month of November, 1957. It is 148.1. So, if we consider all this, production is really increasing.

A general question is put to us, whether the common man's lot is bettered or whether he is still suffering under the same weight of poverty, disease and all that. Well, all these things are there. Kumari M. Vedakumari asked what the quantum of unemployment was and how the common man was faring. I think it is for us to go among the masses, move among them and find out the difference. I have done such a work to a little extent, especially in my constituency, and to some extent in the whole of Andhra Pradesh area. I have found that the problems of unemployment are decreasing. When I talk of it now, I am not talking about the educated people. Educated unemployment is certainly increasing, because the number of educated people is enormously increasing. But, if you go into the question of unemployment in the rural sector, it is certainly decreasing, and if you go into the aspect of the standard of life, for the last five to ten years, of the lowest strata in any village, you will find that there is a definite change. Maybe they have not come to the mark; maybe it will take some time for them to come up to the mark. But I am sure that their conditions will really show an improvement in future.

Under the circumstances, I think that if we adopt the steps that we have taken so far, our aim to realise the targets of the second Five Year Plan would be justified.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I rise to speak on the general budget and so I shall be speaking on general points. I say that Members of the House and members of the Government are moving in certain ruts of ideas. My concern is that they should get out of

this rut and see around and have a general view. I want that we should make a new society, with new ideas. These ideas, as they are prevailing now, make us fight and they divide us. I say that we must have new ideas, but at the same time, we should keep our old culture. On the basis of our old culture, we should build our future.

Now, I call these ideas as ruts of ideas. For example: They speak a great deal about public sector, or private sector, or nationalisation, and all these things. These ideas grew during the last 50 to 60 years, and they have captured the minds of our Members, and they do not get out of those ideas. They do not know why these ideas were created, how they developed; they have no knowledge of it. They find themselves in the midst of a stream of certain ideas and they go on in that stream which goes on.

I say that people should get freedom which they are not getting now. They are hampered at every step, everywhere. I do not mind if people make money; I do not mind if they start new industries. But I would certainly mind if they do something in which time is wasted or energy is wasted. I shall mind if they will enjoy life in a way that they spread diseases and make people idle or do anything of the kind. So, what I think is, we should not mind if some people make wealth, but we should see that they do not enjoy in a certain way which makes waste of time and energy.

I want, Sir, that we should change the system of the Government. This system of Government was started by the British for the British, with the aid of those people who took bribes from the British against the interests of the country. Thus this machine was built up. So I say we must change this entire machine, the rule of the collectors and of captains; the rule of the baton and the rule of the police must go. We should really

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give freedom to the people. The people have not got freedom yet. It is a Government by the Government officials. I wish that people have freedom.

An Hon. Member: Freedom from Government?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: There should be only one tax, and that tax should be on property, land, houses or factories. But there should not be tax on our walking, on our motoring or on our daily life!

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): What about shares and securities?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Now a man thinks he can make a little money by trading. But you tax it; you stop him. I think this system should go. I would suggest that the object of industry should not be profit; we should produce for our own use. This is a system which was introduced in certain parts of the United States—production for use. That is to say, we build factories, not to sell the products but to provide ourselves with those articles which we produce.

Here I will also speak a bit about Pakistan. I was recently there. We make big budgets. What for? To make our lives better. We build houses, we make cities, we make roads and canals. But if unfortunately a war comes, and if Americans give A-bomb or H-bomb to Pakistan, and if they throw one bomb on Delhi, our Delhi will be finished. Now we have to consider the situation. I say that there is a method by which there will be no Pakistan. And this fact I said in Karachi and Lahore; their papers reproduced my statement. So, I say, there is a way of saying things. I honestly believe that it is possible that there will be no Pakistan, but we shall have Aryan from Assam to Iran and Himalaya to Ceylon. If we

can bring it about, there will be no danger of war. There will be no question of Kashmir. So, I beg you that my plan of Aryan may be adopted officially. Our Aryan is not also an isolated unit. Our Aryan will be only a district of the province of Asia of world federated government. If such an Aryan is created, it will be secure. There can be no security if countries prepare for war here and there.

Here I come to the most important point. Our people here and our people abroad, and humanity in general, have not understood how humanity has developed so far. There were small States. They were fighting and fighting and bigger States came into being. Then the bigger States were fighting and fighting and still bigger States came into being. Now only two are left in the field—U.S.A and U.S.S.R.—and without knowing we have become part of one.

We might say that we are quite neutral; we might say that our policy is independent. But when we are a part of the British Commonwealth, and when this Commonwealth is a part of the U.S.A. group, we are not neutral. I think such a lie should be stopped; facts must be faced. So the question is: what are you going to do under the circumstances? Are we to remain in this British Commonwealth and when war comes between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., we also become the victims of the war and aggression of U.S.S.R.? Are you satisfied with this situation? I am not. I consider it very dangerous. What are we to do then? I say—and I repeat it in this House also—that we should boldly go with a new plan and programme, the programme of world federation. We should adopt world federation as our creed.

Here I must say one thing,—people do not know this—that ideas capture our minds, and dictated by them we continue to say things. I may also point out to you here, Sir, that these

are all slogans. We say: we want to have a secular State or we want socialistic pattern of society. Here I may say that I have some experience of Soviet Russia also. I saw that there also the talk and the slogans of the proletariat were a big humbug. The fact was that certain intellectuals who could give such slogans mounted up—people were deceived—and they occupied the same seats which were occupied by the Czars. So, here also our people must know this fact—that they have said all these things, the socialistic pattern and secular State, only to capture the minds of the masses. Therefore, some people have risen high and seated themselves in the high chairs; this is a fact. This must be understood. And I know that many honest Congressmen sitting on that side are really in heart with me. But they do not dare to express this, because they think of party discipline. My friends, get out of this idea; come to me. Let us form a new cabinet.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has many more things to tell. He invited the hon. Members of this House to listen to him; but nobody turned up. I was the sole listener then.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I come to the very practical suggestions. Here many people have said that there is unemployment. But what do you suggest? From where should Government give employment? They have only a certain budget; they cannot provide more. I tell you how we can remove this unemployment altogether, how there will be no man left unemployed. I will tell you the plan. I say that every school should have factory, fields, gardens and dairy farms. Our students should produce their daily necessities, and when they grow up they should be declared joint proprietors of the school property. These people will live as brothers and they will not fight. This is communism with morality and religion.

Now, I suggest the same plan for the army. Many people say that the

army is a great waste. Yes, under the present circumstances it is; I also admit it. Because, it is only eating and enjoying life. When there is peace, they do not find any other work to do. Just as in schools, I suggest that there should be factories, gardens, fields and dairy farms in every cantonment. Let us have here the same kinds of factories, fields and dairy farms. Our soldiers will learn the art of fighting, the soldier's business, for three hours and for the rest of the time they will work to produce the daily necessities. In that case, they will not be a burden on us. As I said, we must plan in such a way that we can have even 10 million soldiers all over the country in cantonments from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, and they will be the greatest defence for the country.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Please excuse me. After four days of penance, I got this opportunity. I also dare to say to the Chair: "Please do not promise. If you promise, fulfil it."

Workers should be declared half partners in all factories. If we could do that then there will be no more strikes. We should take representatives of workers in the Board of Directors and when the profit comes, we divide with them. In that case there will be no strikes.

Now, I would just read the points and would not enlarge on them. The evil of selection in the services is very great. For instance, there are 200 persons to be taken and 18,000 people apply. Now, is the Government for 200 people or for 18,000 people? This has to be considered.

Then there is the evil of competition. This evil of competition should be finished for all times. We need no competition. We should have this principle: All should work for all to make all happy. No one is to be left

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without work or without bread. How could we do that? Every village and town should be declared a joint family. Respect for elders, love for children and strong and healthy working for the community.

Then there is the evil of courts. Some hon. Members has just now said—and he has truly said—that the courts must be finished immediately. These courts are a nuisance for society.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha** (East Kandesh): What will happen to the lawyers?

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Lawyers will become leaders of the people.

Then there is the evil of hospital. I always hear—everyday people come—that even the compounder wants some bribe to give medicine. This is a very serious question. So, I also say that there should not be many hospitals, but there should be moral institutions to stop people from doing things which create diseases. So, I say that we should make people moral.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** There are still two or three very important points.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would advise the hon. Member that he should reserve his remarks for some other opportunity. If the House will feel interested, perhaps hon. Members would attend his lecture. But he should conclude here.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I would say only one thing more.

We should establish this principle that any and every idea, which creates friction and struggle, should be suppressed and every idea, which makes us friends and brings us together, should be accepted.

**Shri Manabendra Shah** (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I begin, I would like to start with as to which is the economic policy of the country? For that purpose, the best thing to do would be to quote the Prime Minister, who has given us as to what is the economic policy of the country? I am quoting from the *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* dated the 15th September, 1957, titled *India on the March*. It reads as follows:

"Hardly six months ago, the Prime Minister stated at the A.I.C.C. Session in New Delhi that socialism is thought to be apparently chopping off the heads of some tall persons and cutting at the pockets of some persons, who have money. That is a childish way of thinking of socialism. If money is required, why not put higher taxes, get more money and solve the problem. With all respects, I must say, that is not clear thinking. But the main thing, we are concerned with, is not money underground, but the production of money—the production of goods which means money."

This is a very important point that he says—that the main economic policy is the production of money and the production of goods which means money.

There are two factors that have to be looked into regarding this. One is attracting foreign capital here, not in the form of loans but in the form of investments. The other is to create and have a class known as the "propensity to save group". These two factors, I believe, would be vital for revitalising the economic development of the country.

Now taking the foreign capital, which is the first factor, I would not like to enlarge on this issue at this stage. All that I would like to point out at present is that from my personal experience of some of the foreign industrialists it has come to

my knowledge that they find it very difficult to really ascertain as to what are the facilities available to them and what are the rules and regulations that they have to follow before they can invest money here. They have to knock at various offices and they have to knock at various ministries and yet they do not find what is really available for them. And they go back in disgust. I hope I am wrong and if I am wrong, I am sure, the Government would be able to place on the Table of the House in three or four pages all the rules and regulations that they have to follow, the facilities that they are provided with so that we may know that they are. I hope it would be a thing which would carry some weight because no single ministry is responsible for any single industry and I feel that it will be difficult for the hon. Minister to do it at all. The reason why I have raised this issue on General Budget is because if anybody is competent to do it, it would be the hon. Finance Minister.

Coming to the other factor, which is the propensity to save group, I find that the present Budget proposals, which are merely the continuation and additions to the previous Budget, run counter to what the hon. Prime Minister has stated in the A.I.C.C. Session. Argument notwithstanding, I may have been content if small savings, increase in national income as well as capital formation had kept pace with the aims of our ambition, i.e., in a nutshell the targets laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan. But that too has been a major disappointment.

Quoting from our ex-Finance Minister in one of his articles entitled *India's current economic situation* in *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* of the 1st September, 1957, says:

"While net savings in 1955-56 were only Rs. 67 crores against an annual target of Rs. 100 crores, in 1956-57 the negative progress reached as low as Rs. 62 crores."

And the yield for the next financial year is not very rosy either. The Prime Minister himself in his speech admitted that the intensification and development of small savings is nowadays the constant concern of the Centre and the State Governments. He has, moreover, said in a similar debate in the Rajya Sabha that one of the main factors which would solve the problem of our paying the debts to the foreign countries in a couple of years' time would be the solving of the problem of agriculture. Thus, a situation has been created largely from our taxation policy, which is designed to meet the objective of our economic policy as a whole which has eliminated the investing class, without succeeding in creating a new investing class in lieu. Therefore, it seems to me that attempts are being made to bring to the surface the so-called idle wealth rather than attempting to create an atmosphere favourable for capital formation and as such enhancing production which is the real wealth.

Nobody would deny, and I would be the last person to deny, that India should build herself into a Welfare State, an ideal Welfare State. But I could hardly believe that the drying up of the individual wealth to invest as also to consume was the method of achieving it. In this respect, I would again like to quote some relevant portions. In his article "Investment, Capital Formation and Full Employment" in the *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* dated 15th November 1957, Shri Ashok Kumar Sen, Union Law Minister has said:

"The present state of increasing taxation has undoubtedly increased the incidence of tax burden in India, there is a fall in the number of assessees indicating that the law of diminishing returns has already started operating in the field of taxation. Such trends indicate that in India the sources of personal income are drying up

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and the policy of increased progressive taxation has not been yielding increased revenue."

To quote him still further, he says, that,

"The two basic factors which sustain an expanding economy are investment and consumption. A policy tending towards the drying up of these sources would create further stagnation in the economy and bring about more serious situation."

He further mentions, that

"a high incidence of taxation discourages foreign technical personnel to seek jobs in industries and the foreign capital is being scared away."

To me, therefore, it appears that we are going faster towards distribution rather than production. But I do not know what are we to distribute if production lags behind. The Finance Minister in his above quoted article in September, 1957 has said that in 1956-57 the production increased only by 4 per cent against the target of 5 per cent. The Ashok Mehta Food Grains Enquiry Committee expects our targets in grains to be realised by about 70 per cent only, while if this trend of taxation continues, even the industrial sector may not fulfil its target.

It is, therefore, time that we think seriously on our economic policies. After all ours is not a dogmatic approach, but a practical and flexible approach. There are spheres, in my opinion, which are perhaps more important for the State to look into than industry. I feel that despite industrialisation, for a long time to come, agriculture will have to play a very important role in our economic development. In fact, I would say that though we as yet really do not know what the core of the Plan is, I feel that quite a bit

agriculture is the core of the Plan. So, the Government should seriously think of diverting their energies largely towards agriculture if the Plan is to be saved and balance of payment have to be put on a sound basis.

As regards industries, I do not want to say much about it. I would only raise two issues: (1) if, there is an overall general control of the State which would permit the State to remove any disquietening features if and when they arise in private industries and (2), when the priorities are fixed by the State, why are we afraid that industries in the private sector are not faring well or are not doing properly for the betterment of the country? With these only two questions I will leave it at that.

My conclusion, therefore, is that our economic policy has largely been influenced by ideological considerations and political considerations. We have certainly not been pragmatic in our approach, although we may say much about it. Here I think a warning would also be indicated. Perhaps, we are by some interested parties, being involved in a race of political and ideological considerations only. This sort of race is continuing, then we are bound to fail in our economic policy. We should, therefore, as the Prime Minister has categorically said—We want a pragmatic approach and we should not allow ourselves to be involved in any race of ideological or political considerations.

To summarise what I have said, I would like to put certain questions. And this has become necessary, because I find that when the panel of 16 economists to the Planning Commission when they gave their report, they mentioned that they did not have enough time to examine all the material placed at their disposal. Therefore, their findings cannot really be giving us a true picture which would enable us to accept them *in toto*.

Therefore, it is up to the Finance Ministry to decide on the following issues:

(1) Whether small savings, increase in national income and capital formation will be helped.

(2) Whether a new class of investors will be created as the existing sources are drying up with the existing economic policies.

Answer to these will decide whether production of wealth will take place or not. And that will be the indicator as to whether the economic policy is correct or not. This is what I want to submit in a general manner. Now I would take up one specific point, namely, the pay of the army personnel. The army personnel can be divided into two categories—civilians and regulars. The Pay Commission that has been formed has been formed only for the civilians in the civilian departments but not for the military personnel. I feel that the price index is the same for all, whether they are in the military or in the civil and the pay scales are more or less the same. Therefore, I cannot understand as to why automatically the findings of the Pay Commission are not being enforced for the civilians in the defence forces. As regards Regulars, I find that though there was a Pay Commission set up for the military personnel some time back, about five years back. They revised the pay scales to the disadvantage of the regular officers and men while the civil side has been getting an increase on and off in pay, allowance and all that. I understand that many of the officers had wanted to opt for N.E.F.A. on the civilian side, because they felt that their conditions in the Army or Navy or Air Force to whichever arm they belonged to were not conducive to staying on in those forces. And moreover, whether it is a policy speech or not, I would like to quote what General Thimmayya has said recently:

"Most young men choose to go to the commercial firms and if

right type of men do not come forward to the Armed Forces, conscription might have to be resorted to."

This is a very major policy speech by a person holding a very responsible post. Whether he did it on his own or not is a different matter. But it at least conveys that the pay scales, etc. in the Defence Forces are not proper. Therefore, my request is that this Pay Commission should also be given more power so that they can even investigate their cases also.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das (DARBHANGA):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the time of general discussion on the Budget is the time of stock taking. The Finance Minister has given us an idea of the economic position prevailing in the country. I would like to look at it from another point of view.

While adopting the Constitution, we provided for certain Directive principles of State policy to be implemented by the Central Government as well as by the various State Governments. I think it would have been better if, taking advantage of this opportunity, Government had given us an idea of the extent to which the Central Government as well as the State Governments had been able to implement the various Directive principles of State policy.

I would not go into details. First, we have to provide gainful employment to all the persons who are capable of being employed, who are capable of doing work. I cannot say that the unemployment position is deteriorating. The various economic efforts, the various undertakings and the huge amount of money that the Central Government as well as the various State Governments are spending lead to employment. In various sectors, the position has eased. But, Parliament is entitled to know, at the time of the Budget, the exact position relating to employment. In the Budgets in other years, there was some indication of this problem. But,

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in this Budget, this subject has been completely left out. I would like to see an indication of that given in future years.

Again, we have said that equal opportunities should be given to all irrespective of any class. Situated as our society is at present, we have been divided into so many classes; not only social classes, but in the economic sphere also, there are so many classes. The huge expenditure that the Government is undertaking these days would have its impact on these various classes. Which are the sectors of society which have benefited and which are the sectors which have been hit hard? We have been told that there has been an increase in the national wealth of the country. The average *per capita* income in India has increased. But, we do not know to what extent the various sectors of society, especially in the economic classification, have benefited. As representatives of the country, I think, while we vote for the taxes, while we vote for such expenditure, we have a right to know from the Government as to what is the impact of the Governmental expenditure on the various sectors of society. Therefore, the first thing that I would like to suggest is this. At least in my opinion, it is important; I do not know whether the Government will agree. At the time of the Annual Budget, an indication should be given as to what extent the Government have been able to implement the Directive principles of State policy, to what extent increase in national wealth has led to the prosperity of the poorer sections of the society, to what extent we have been able to fulfil our promise that equal opportunities would be given to all, especially to those who had been deprived of such opportunity in the field of education, in the economic field and in the field of social enterprises.

I would like to congratulate the Government on one thing and that

is on the introduction of the economic re-classification of the Budget. It was introduced by the Finance Minister last year and it has been continued this year. In view of the fact that the Government have undertaken the huge responsibility of economic development, educational development and Government will be spending large sums of money for social improvement, it is necessary that the impact of such expenditure should be shown in the economic field.

As has been pointed out in the booklet, Government's intention is to have a national budget, that is, a budget incorporating the budgets of all the States, showing to what extent the huge expenditure of the governmental agencies has reacted on the economic conditions of the country. I think that is a step in the right direction. But, I would request the Government not to leave it at that. We have been given only the economic re-classification of the Central Government's Budget. I think, in a country like India where there are fourteen State Governments, this re-classification does not give us a true picture. I would like to suggest that immediate efforts should be made to persuade and insist on the various State Governments as well as other important sectors of society, especially in the economic field, to submit to the Government prior to the submission of the Budget, a concrete statement of their economic activities so that the Parliament might have a fuller picture of the impact and effect of governmental expenditure on the various sectors of society. This Budget has been criticised by several hon. Members. Some of them have made important suggestions. Various criticisms have been made. I would like to say that the most important criticism was that the Government is going too far in deficit financing. Situated as we are, I do not think that unless we adopt bold steps, we cannot develop our country. This is

not the Budget of a static country. This is not the Budget of a very developed country which has advanced economically, industrially, educationally. It is only ten years now since we attained Independence. Before that, we were ruled by a foreign Government. They had no idea of the condition of society. Now, the national Government has saddled itself with the responsibilities of a welfare state, of having a socialist pattern of society. At the same time, it is the duty of the national Government to see that the economic inequities, the social inequities and other inequities in the different sectors are removed. No doubt we should depend on taxation as much as possible, but these days, in our present complex society, when national and international forces are operating, we cannot depend on only taxation measures. The former Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh pointed out that deficit financing was a medicine and it should be taken like a medicine. So far as we are able to see, the extent of this deficit financing has not yet gone out of hand. It is necessary for this Government, or any other Government placed in this position, to take recourse to deficit financing, as otherwise development work will not proceed, and the objectives that we have placed before ourselves will not be fulfilled.

### 15 hrs.

The second point that was objected to by some hon. Members was the policy followed by the Government regarding loans and borrowings. In times of war, a nation is forced to take to undesirable loans, but although we are not faced with war, we see that we have not been able to curtail our defence expenditure to the extent we wanted. Although there is no war, could war waves are spreading. The policy of the Government of India is one of non-alignment, still by the force of circumstances we have to provide for the security of our country.

What is the objective of the Government? The first objective, the aim with which the Government is formed is the security of the country. We should defend ourselves; otherwise, all the beneficial measures, all the development works will come to nothing. Therefore, we cannot be complacent in this respect.

Although we believe and we say—the Government also says and the Congress Party also says—that we have been following the policy laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, I think that is not the correct attitude. What Gandhiji would have done no one knows. What Gandhiji said previously we know, but in the present circumstances in which we are placed and in view of the responsibility that has been put upon our shoulders, we cannot follow the policy of one who is no more. No doubt, we can study it and we should try to follow it to the extent that is possible, but, as is clearly indicated by the policy of the Government, we cannot disband our armies. Therefore, when we cannot disband our armies, we should equip our armies against times of emergency. Even if there is no fear just now, the nation will have to provide for its defence. Therefore, to say that we should decrease defence expenditure in the present context, I think, is not a welcome comment.

The Government has been pursuing a policy of non-aggression, has been pursuing a policy of non-alignment so that we may not be involved in war, but for self-defence it is necessary that we should set apart a certain part of our funds. Therefore, to suggest that we should decrease our defence expenditure is not, I think, good advice.

Acharya Kripalani said that there was no fear from anywhere, that although the U.S.A. had been helping the Pakistan Government, it would not encourage Pakistan to wage war against India. That is his impression, or it may be a fact, but the steps

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taken by the Pakistan Government certainly tell us that we should not be complacent. We should provide our armies with the minimum equipment so that in times of danger we may meet the situation. Therefore, I say that defence expenditure should not be reduced.

I was speaking about loans. At present we are not going to war, therefore the question of unproductive loans does not arise. The loans that we are taking at present either from other countries or internally are meant only for productive purposes. The loans are for productive purposes, or purposes that will give us certain dividends at a later stage.

However, we have no clear idea of the extent of our loans, the methods of payment and the policy that the Government is following with regard to the conversion of some of the loans. Therefore, I would suggest that an expert enquiry should be made into our present loans position. I do not think there is anything wrong with the policy of the Government with regard to taking loans and borrowing money from others, but the nation should have a concrete idea as to the present position with regard to our loans, the extent to which the loans that are taken are spent on productive purposes and the extent to which they are spent on unproductive purposes. I think Parliament should be given an idea of that. We should be given an idea as to what extent it has been possible to get a dividend from them within a certain period of time.

Now, I would like to make certain suggestions. As pointed out by so many Members, the rural part of India is important. The heart of India lies in the villages, and the most important part of our economy is agriculture. Although we pay lip homage to agriculture, the Centre as well as the various State Governments, or their agricultural departments, have

not been able to do their duty in that respect to an appreciable extent.

As far as I am able to know for agricultural finance we require about Rs. 800 crores annually, but the rural credit survey report has stated that Government assistance is very little and ineffective—only half a per cent or so. I would like to emphasise that in view of the importance of agriculture which is realised by every one in the country,—both by the Government and the people—every effort should be made to make agricultural finance not only cheap, but easy. At present some taccavi loans are distributed by the various State Governments, but from the way in which they are distributed, the time that is taken in distributing that money and the way in which it is spent, I think it does not go to the agriculturist fully. I would like to suggest that at least an enquiry should be made. Although co-operatives are there, most of them are inactive. I would like to suggest that an enquiry should be made now to find out to what extent it has been possible during the First and the Second Five Year Plans to entrust the task of giving agricultural finance to the co-operative societies.

It will be better in my view to have an agricultural finance corporation. In fact, I once put forward a resolution on the subject. There are so many corporations to look after the industrial development of the country, to advance loans etc., but for agriculture we have left it to the co-operative societies. Most of them are not functioning properly. In view of the difficult position with regard to food that we are faced with, I suggest that the necessity of having an agricultural finance corporation should be examined.

In India we depend mainly on agriculture, but the agriculturists are a neglected class. I would suggest that Government should examine the

question of introducing crop insurance for them. In fact, it was examined once, some ten or fifteen years ago. But nothing has been done so far. I know that it is a difficult task, and there is no doubt about it. In a huge country like India, where the number of agriculturists is so large, it would not be possible to establish such corporations everywhere, but I would like to say that the question of having crop insurance or cattle insurance corporation should be investigated, and some kind of pilot project should be started at least somewhere, so that these people who spend everything on their agriculture may be insured against the loss that they sustain on account of drought, floods or other various unforeseen circumstances. It is very necessary that there should be such a corporation.

With regard to small savings, I would say that the question of having compulsory insurance for all earning members of society should be examined. Every person who earns owes a duty towards the nation. After taking into account the expenditure that he has to meet in order to maintain himself and his family, an effort should be made to see that every earning member of society is insured. Thereby, there will be compulsory saving, and that will be of benefit not only to those who save but also to Government.

Another point that I would suggest is....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now the hon. Member should resume his seat.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur):** This Budget has been presented in continuation of the policy laid down by the former Finance Minister, and the objective is to keep going the Second Five Year Plan. That is good, and we should try to implement the Plan. There is no way out of it. But many questions arise.

One important question is the adjustment of the forces working for or against our progress. This is an era

of what is called progress and creative revolution. This asks for certain stabilising factors. That is, the peasant would not be able to work on the field, unless some extraneous forces around him help him in working on the field. He is not a *suo* agent; he is not a complete agent for working out his destiny. He is connected with factors outside and factors around him. So, he is not a free agent to carve out his destiny, however strong he may be.

In this connection, the Prime Minister was pleased wisely to say that this Budget is a minor event. No doubt, this Budget is important for our country, but taking into account the adjustment of the forces working around, it is a minor event. So it is. There are now two mighty forces arrayed against each other, deciding to have one world or no world at all, and its effect falling upon our neighbour and threatening our security and stability casts a shadow and detracts from our will to act, from our resources to be helpful to the extent they can. Therefore, in all humility, I would urge that in order to create favourable circumstances, in order to have stabilising factors around ourselves, it would be greatly helpful if we made up our differences with our neighbour Pakistan. We belong to the same race. Only yesterday we were the citizens of one great country, and our future lies in our co-operative effort, in our friendship and in our understanding with each other. I have no doubt that the citizens of Pakistan are as much desirous of peace and amity as we are. The differences may appear to be very great, unbridgeable perhaps, but I may quote here the instance of U.S.A. and U.K. When U.S.A. became independent, there were many occasions when it seemed almost inevitable that the two countries, namely U.K. and U.S.A. would go to war. Yet, by and by, by negotiation and by the force of circumstances, they settled their affairs.

Similarly, we must also settle our differences with Pakistan. We have

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today so many differences with Pakistan. And there is such a thing as the theory of package deal; and there is such a thing as the doctrine of lapses, and so many other things of that nature. I suppose it is not beyond the ingenuity of the present leadership to settle those differences, so that we may have cooperative effort, and it would then become easy for us to make greater progress than would otherwise be possible.

Sir, I am very much moved by the things as they are moving. I do not hold the view and I do not accept it that things are running in such a way as would ensure easy peace in the future. My reading of history is that whenever there is bi-polarity and whenever a new instrument of war comes into the hands of the people, war has been the inevitable result in the history of the world. The only way open to our ingenuity to prevent this is the creation of a balancing power. And that demands friendship with Pakistan, China and certain other countries and with Western Europe and Commonwealth. Unless a balancing third power emerges, which would be powerful enough, there is no guarantee and there is no hope that war can be avoided.

With these remarks, I come to this Budget of ours. My view has always been that in the modern school of budget financing, that is, what is called functional budgeting or functional financing, the question of debt, inflation etc. is not very important. If we are able to produce greater wealth, then debt or deficit financing cannot upset our economy. It is very old way of thinking that when there is so much of debt on the nation and interest would have to be paid, and when there is deficit financing the prices would go up and everybody would suffer and so on.

The simple problem here is that everybody must get employment. If everybody gets employment, then there is no question of the prices going up. Forty per cent. of our

people in the rural area are having half-employment or no employment; that is, forty per cent. labour is useless. And what is the working capacity of the Indian peasant or the Indian worker? Thirty-five Indian shippers are paid as much as fifteen foreign shippers, that is, European shippers; that is, thirty-five Indians put in the work which fifteen Europeans put in.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Where has the hon. Member read that?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: The working capacity of the Indian is far below that of the average European worker. It is so on the field also. I belong to a village, and I know how the cultivators are working. We praise our people too much; it is good to praise ourselves, but it is better to look into the faults. Take any cultivator who is working on the field; he will work there for two hours, and then comes the hookah; then he goes for taking water, doing this and that. The net result is that six to eight hours of work on the field would come to not more than three or four hours' work, and that too, a very lazy sort of work. Then, take the case of the cowherdboy. He will beat the cattle on the joint which no cowherdboy in any other part of the world will do. From the cowherdboy up to the ploughman and the other people, our people in India are lazy. They have not learned the modern method of working hard and working better.

These are the difficulties.

Shri Tyagi: Lack of incentive.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Whatever incentive there is comes with the value of life. Having two pice in your pocket does not mean incentive. That is a wrong view of things. Make life worth living. Life becomes worth living when you work hard, when you take pleasure in work. How does the painter live his life?

What does the painter get? He finds enjoyment, joy and values in the work he does.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** What about the agriculturist?

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** A good agriculturist is one who loves his bullocks, cow and buffaloes as much as he loves his son. Here lies the value of his stock; here lies the value of life he is associated with. A man who finds profit in everything is no man at all; he has no values in life. In the world of values, his place is nowhere. Even in the country of the greatest wealth, U.S.A., the man who commands the highest respect is not the man who possesses the greatest number of dollars, certainly not at this time, but the man who can help to create wealth, the manager, entrepreneur, the scientist—not the man with the greatest share in a factory. From the people who work in the streets, the manager gets more salaams than the owner of a factory. The philosophy of possession is gone, because it is static, it has no value, it has no future, it has no credit.

As I said in the beginning, this is an era of progress and creative revolution. Whoever lines with it and whoever works better and fruitfully, would be living. Whoever does otherwise, will die. This is an ordinary biological law. Take the animal kingdom. Which are living today? Only those species which have been useful for human purposes, for the purposes of man, helping him in his way of life. What is true of animals is equally true of the human race. The people will line themselves up with the forces of progress and creative revolution, will alone live; others will die. So this incentives problem is not the problem of old. In the present context, incentive is something else.

With regard to this progress and the wherewithal to finance new enterprises, we should have a new angle to look at things. In this respect, I

would suggest even an examination of the question of salt tax. The argument against the salt tax was that everybody took salt—man, woman, child, old and young. They did not create wealth. They did not produce. Because they do not produce, they have no means to pay even a little tax. But in the face of the question of full employment, that argument vanishes, and when a new view of life is taken, it is not that you should have achieved life, but you should have richer life. It means a costlier life. You have to look at the question from this viewpoint. Therefore, I would urge that the question of salt tax should be examined. The old arguments, I beg to submit, do not hold good.

Then even the policy of Prohibition should be re-examined, because in the streets of Bombay I hear a line:

रिया हलाल शुमार द, व जाम बाटा हराम

It is the people's attitude. Let us examine it from the doctrine of effect. That is, what effect on the capacity of people, on the welfare of the people, a certain policy has got. From the doctrine of effect, we should find out whether the Prohibition measures in the States have been in any way useful or not. It is a question of examination; it is a question of statistics. Nothing should be orthodox; nothing should be dogmatic. That is my view in this regard.

The third source I find relate to gold hoards—holding of gold. There are about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 crores worth of gold in this country. Some means should be devised so that this wealth may be utilised for financing enterprises and helping in the development of the country. I lay emphasis on this point from this viewpoint, that in the adjustment of the forces around us, ours is a favourable situation. We are placed very well and if we fail now, we will fail for long, for

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the simple reason that those forces will take the better of the situation and we shall have to compete against forces that would be far ahead of us.

I take the view that a country with a large area, large population, with coal, iron and steel thorium is a country which, under the great leadership that we have got, is bound to rise to a stature which would be among the highest. If we do not progress, it will be our failure, and it will do us no credit. A country with such large area and so many resources is bound to progress. It is simply impossible for such a country to have any other stature, a country so situated as we are. Therefore, I beg to submit that the resources at our disposal should be so marshalled and should be so organised as to take greater strides to progress than we are taking today.

A word about agriculture, and I have done. The other day the Prime Minister was pleased to state that in the final analysis, the dominating feature in India who will decide the future of India was not you or me but the peasant of India.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Dominating figure.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** Yes. If the peasant is to decide the future of India, then his voice must be strong enough to decide. But what is the strength of the peasant today? I would not draw a picture too gloomy and dark, but I submit that his age-long subsistence occupation must at this stage, when half of the 20th century is already past and eight years have passed by since then, pass into an industrial enterprise. There are certain implications of it. To say that the peasant will decide, all the while this occupation remaining a subsistence occupation, is to expect movement from a dead horse. Where is the peasant who is going to decide? This subsistence occupation must pass into an industrial enterprise.

Other people have done the same. I refer to section 2 of the U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Act. There the policy is laid down that the agriculturist would get a price for his produce in proportion to the prices of certain other commodities requiring the same sort of labour, the same sort of intelligence and resources. There should be some plan; there should be some proportion; there should be some scientific basis to give him his due for the work he does. Unless you take to some scientific scheme, scientific adjustment and pass laws and act upon them, there is no future and this 'dominant part' will hold no good.

Another thing....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, no another thing. The hon. Member has already exceeded 15 minutes.

**Shri Siddanjanappa (Hassan):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

It is said that in the Second Five Year Plan, the main question is the question of finding resources equal to the tasks envisaged in the Plan. When I think of the resources, I think of the duties cast upon the various States. We do not know what States have come forward to find the resources which they are expected to under the Plan; and, if they have not done so, why they have not done so. It is high time that the Centre took up this question and found out, why the States have not been able to raise the funds, whether they are not willing or whether they are not able to raise the resources expected of them. Nowadays, there is a tendency on the part of the States to look to the Centre for financial aid whenever they find themselves in difficulties. I think this question should be set at rest once and for all and the Centre should take necessary measures in this regard. Being able to raise the resources if the States have not done

so, the Centre should take sterner measures to make the States become aware of the gravity of the situation and of their responsibilities in this behalf.

Next, I come to the question of the public sector versus the private sector. We are coming to the end of the 7th year of our planned economic development; and almost every day, we find, in one form or another, the question of conflict between the public sector and the private sector raising its head. It is high time that the private sector reconciled itself to the new set-up and tried to strengthen the hands of the public sector in going forward with this planned economic development. It is also necessary that the Central Government should make clear once and for all the limits within which the private sector has to function and beyond which it cannot go.

It is said that the agricultural sector is the most important sector and, unless proper attention is paid to it, the Plan is bound to fail. Some hon. Members went to the length of saying that because in the First Five Year Plan due attention was paid to the agricultural sector it was a success—I think it is true—and in the Second Five Year Plan we are facing these difficulties because agriculture did not receive, in the beginning at least, that much of attention which was due to it.

When you think of increasing agricultural production, the problems that arise are many. And, I would like to refer to some of the important ones. To begin with, there is the question of land reforms. As pointed out by some of my hon. friends who spoke before, the question of land reforms is not taken up with the amount of enthusiasm and vigour that ought to be given to it. The main lines along which land reform has to proceed are laid down in the Second Five Year Plan as well as in the First Five Year Plan. In spite of that, in some of the States, these land reforms are not proceeded with

as enthusiastically as they ought to have been. The uncertainty which this situation creates in the minds of those concerned with agriculture is one of the main reasons for lack of increase in agricultural production.

Next, the Plans have not had any appreciable effect on the economic condition of the agriculturist. He has still to find the benefits which are promised to him. His position is far from being secure. To make his economic position severe, I submit, a kind of price stabilisation for the produce he raises is necessary. Unless that is forthcoming, there will be no impetus for him to put in more work and produce more. A number of financial facilities are made available to him. But, there is red-tape and delay in making credit available to him in proper time. Though he receives the sums which are made available to him, he is not able to make use of them in time and produce the results expected of him. Therefore, it is necessary that the procedure is simplified so as to make money available to him easily and in proper time.

Now, there is so much of talk about co-operation in the agricultural sector and that being made an instrument for bringing about the well-being of the agriculturists. I find it has not made any impact on the agricultural sector. Great attention has to be given to foster this co-operative movement among the agriculturists and in the agricultural sector.

Some hon. Members made a reference to the lack of information regarding the impact which the enormous public expenditure makes on the different sectors of society. That is very necessary in order to find out the exact effect of this public expenditure on different categories of people because that will also enable us to find out to what extent and what classes of people can bear the taxes which are imposed or which will be imposed in future. Unless

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this information is furnished and statistics relating to this matter are made available, it is not possible to find out as to what extent the taxes proposed affect a particular class of individuals. Therefore, I urge that efforts should be made to furnish this information.

Some hon. Members made a reference to the Plan and its soundness. I think it was Shri Mathur who said that our Plan and programmes were intrinsically sound. I agree with him. The fact that so many friendly foreign countries have come forward with generous offers of aid is itself a testimony to the soundness of our Plan. They have come forward to offer financial assistance after scrutinising in detail the soundness of the Plan and the programmes. If any difficulty is felt in the way of executing it, it is said that the difficulty arises out of the inadequacy of the machinery employed or procedures followed.

A number of hon. Members have referred to the necessity of gearing up the machinery. They have said that the machinery is outmoded and unequal to the tasks that the present dynamic society and the huge planned economic development effort need. In this connection, a reference was made to the decentralisation of power. Concentration of power in the Centre necessarily brings with it delays and expenditure and also ineffectiveness and inefficiency. If it is decentralised at important points, it brings about greater speed, efficiency and effectiveness. This is an important matter which deserves the urgent attention of the Government.

I now come to the regional disparities. We have as our goal the establishment of a socialist pattern of society and our objective is to abolish inequality and reduce disparity. Reduction of regional disparity is one of its aspects. Information is lacking to show what parts of the country are in what stage of development and

what resources are available in those areas which are backward and how these resources can be harnessed to make them economically better. It is high time that such information is collected to show what are the potentialities in these backward areas and to what extent they are backward. In order to remove this regional disparity, it is necessary that the economy should be decentralised. Unless there are special reasons to locate a new industry in a particular place, it should be located in a backward area. There is scope for choice of the place. I submit that in the matter of the location of new industries, the backward areas should be taken into consideration and as far as possible new industries should be located in those areas so that they may also come forward and fall in line with the other developed areas.

In this connection, I would like to mention a big tract of land in the Western Ghats called Malnad—a very backward area lacking in Transport and Communication facilities. It is a hilly area and has a very heavy rainfall. This area needs special attention. It is said that this area possesses immense mineral wealth and forest wealth and I urge upon the Government to see that this area is paid enough attention and all the wealth available there is harnessed so that this area may be made better. Thank you.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to express a few points relating to my constituency. If one looks at the Budget proposals, the first question that arises is: "Is it the Budget of a country where the majority of the people are agriculturists, where more than eighty per cent. of the people earn a gross income less than Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a year?" Our expense ratio every year is going high. Our administrative expenses are going high. At the same time, the poverty of the common people and the middle class and also

the agriculturists is going up. No doubt we have to defend our country and we must provide for that. It has been said that in this age of atomic energy, a large number of persons in the military will not be able to defend the country. I understand that. But we have to keep the army which will be useless in the atomic warfare. But in order that there may not be an attack at any time by armed forces with ordinary weapons, we have to keep an army. However, we can make economy therein too.

In our country it was the profession of the Kshatriyas to defend the country. They had two functions: agriculture and fighting. When there was no fighting, they took up agriculture. I think we can utilise our army for agriculture and such other work. They will be very useful to us in the days of peace and in the days of war they can defend the country.

My next point is about our home front. I think on our home front we are facing difficulties. We know that a great son of the country, Sheikh Abdullah, is going on the wrong side, and the time is ripe when his activities must be checked. I do not understand why the Government tolerates him to this extent. There are certain activities being done in Delhi. That too require to be stopped. That should be checked. We cannot allow persons, however great they may be, however dear they may be to us, however near they may be to us, to go on with anti-national activities. The same thing is going on in Madras side also. I think on our home front we are growing weak, I must say weaker.

Even though we spend so much amount on our Administration, we know that there is corruption, nepotism and everything. The Administration is there to serve the people. Everybody feels that nowadays corruption has increased. We talk of progress on all sides. I must say that there is progress on the corruption side also in the Administration. I know

of my Baroda days. I have experience of this Administration. From my experience I would say that corruption has increased ten times with our independence. If that be *swaraj*, people have a right to grumble against the Administration.

Sir, some days back the hon. Prime Minister graced the farmers' forum. It was a happy thing that he met the farmers. But, you are to meet the true agriculturists of the country, the true organisations of the agriculturists and not the Chinese dolls. This is an official creation. If this be called a farmers' organisation, I think we are going far away from democratic institutions. The Prime Minister said there that our prosperity mostly depends on agriculturists, and if they do not increase food production our Second Five Year Plan will collapse and we cannot think of the Third Five Year Plan. He was right. But, has he ever cared to look into the conditions in which the agriculturists live? Has he ever considered the difficulties coming in the way of agriculture?

I would give only two figures. In 1948-49 the agricultural income was Rs. 41.6 Abja. In 1955-56 it came down to Rs. 41 Abja, that means about 0.6 Abja less. Sir, it has been admitted, and the figures also speak for themselves, that there has been increase in agricultural production, both cash crops and food crops. I will read a line from the statement of the Food Minister which he made on the floor of this House on 14th May, 1957. He has said:

"If we compare the figure for the quinquennium ending 1951-52 and the quinquennium ending 1956-57, we find that production has gone up by 25.9 per cent when the yield per acre has gone up by 11 per cent."

It is admitted that production has increased by more than 30 per cent. The result is that the agriculturists in 1955-56 got Rs. 0.6 Abja less. If by producing more the farmers are

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to get less, I ask why should they produce more? Is there any factory or industry where more production will give less money, less income? This is the only industry, the agricultural industry, in this country where more production gives less. And, unless and until we are prepared to consider the net income of agriculturists, what the agriculturists should get, whatever speeches and sermons we give will not produce more.

If speeches and papers were to produce more, I hear so many speeches on food and food production. The fun of the whole thing is that the Minister for Agriculture whenever he is on tour does not go to small villages, does not meet the small villagers, does not meet the agriculturists and agriculturists' organisations. How can we create enthusiasm and initiative among the agriculturists in India?

We are talking of democracy. We submit to strikes. When the Government servants give threats of strike we bow down before them. When labour unions come with threats of strike we bow down. We bow down to our Secretariat servants too because they give threat of strike. They have got the weapon of strike. I think the Government will come round if the farmers also think of staging a strike. They can, when they produce things and would not bring them in the market. They can go on strike, but I do not desire that to happen because the country is mine and 80 per cent. of the people in this country are agriculturists. They cannot think of going on a strike. But that does not mean that we, those in power, should do injustice. It seems there is a conspiracy of persons in power. They are mostly from non-agricultural communities.

An Hon. Member: Quite right.

Shri P. R. Patel: They desire that the agriculturists should not organise themselves. These people desire that

the agriculturists should not become politically conscious, and for that the systematic way of working is to see that the farmers do not organise. I think, Sir, we are doing injustice to ourselves in democracy if 80 per cent. of the people are not politically conscious. Do we expect that our democracy will survive? I think the country will remain free but there will not be democracy. Therefore, I humbly submit that the agricultural problem should be considered.

Our Prime Minister was pleased to say: "Why should there be school buildings in villages? The students can sit under trees and study." That is right. It is a good idea. I like it. Are there no trees in Delhi? Are there no trees in Bombay? There you want buildings and in villages they should not have any school buildings. What a fine talk it is! We are talking of equalisation, equality and socialism. Is our socialism to enrich the cities and impoverish the village? Is our socialism to give every facility in cities and take away facilities from the villages? What is our socialism, I would ask. I would put that question. In cities we have our dispensaries. In cities we have got nursing homes and so many other things. What is there in villages? The people living in cities must be understanding that the ladies must not have deliveries in villages, because they have no dispensaries and they have got to go ten to twenty miles. There are these difficulties. Now, what do we do?

16 hrs.

Is this budget the budget of a country wherein more than five lakhs villages exist? Sir, more than 80 per cent. of the population are agriculturists and they live in these lakhs of villages. If that is so, then, our budget should be such that it represents, reflects the economy of the country, that it reflects the will of the people of the country, the happiness of the people of the country. When India's teeming millions are in the villages, our budget must be such

that most of the money is spent in villages. But it is not so.

They are talking of universities; they are talking of university grants. What about the small, primary education requirements in the villages?

**An Hon. Member:** That is under the tree.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** We talk of libraries. I received a booklet published by this Commission, and in that I saw photos of libraries built here and there in Delhi—some fine library, this building and that building. Because there are no trees, the buildings are built. So far as the villages are concerned, the people there must study under the trees. Is it our policy? I would put that question here.

The hon. Prime Minister, our Panditji, fought for the freedom of the country under the leadership of Gandhiji, and Gandhiji wanted freedom for the villages, wanted happiness for the villages and for the farmers. Where is that happiness? Where is that happiness to the villagers now? We are thinking much of industries; we are thinking much of cities; we are thinking much of the Government servants and the labour, and forget the villages and the agriculturists. I think that is not a good sign and some day that sign will bring difficulties in our country.

I would not say much for the agriculturists. But I would like to say one thing. Even the middle class people hoped that some relief would come this year. They hoped that because last year they were taxed by the Central Government to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores, this time some relief should be given, and undoubtedly the middle class people deserve relief. They are passing critical days. They do not get any relief, absolutely. No doubt there are no fresh taxes. It is a good thing. Except the gift tax and some change in the wealth-tax, there is no more tax. But this is the budget that was presented perhaps in

May last year. So, I would say this budget is an old dame in a fine, new saree. There are some fine, good words here and there. Otherwise there is nothing. For the people, there is no relief in this budget. But the people are taxed this time by the States. This year has been a year for the States. Last year was a year for the Central Government. Last year the Central Government taxed the people to the tune of Rs. 100 crores and more. This time the States are out to tax the people perhaps to more than Rs. 100 crores. So, the people have to bear the brunt on two sides. In cricket two batsmen are there. The ball is fortunate, for there is only one man batting at a time, but here both the sides bat. Like a football, the people are taxed from one place to the other.

So, my submission is that the people are being taxed every year; they have no relief. There is no relief given to the middle class people, the common people, the agriculturists.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** One minute. Yesterday, I was coming from Agra. I saw a double road, a pucca road. There is already one road—the Agra-Delhi Road—but they are now having a double, parallel road. We saw so many motor-cars plying here and there. Now, in my district there is a plan for roads. Five years have passed, and yet I do not see more than 30 miles of pucca road having been laid. That is the progress, and that too, in a place where there is the Pakistan front. If there be an attack, God forbid, from that side, we have to face the trouble. Yet no road facilities have been given to that part of the country. So, I request that at least on the ground of the Pakistan border lying close by, road facilities should be given there.

In the end, I would humbly submit that the Government should look to the villagers and the agriculturists.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** The hon. Deputy Minister.

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is but natural that on an important debate of this kind which takes place once in a year, not only a large number of hon. Members speak but they cover a very wide field and also touch upon points of policies.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** More Members are left behind.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am very sorry, and I regret that I stand in their way; otherwise, a few more could be accommodated. But it is a duty which I have to perform.

It is almost impossible for anyone to deal with all the points raised even if he speaks for two hours.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli):** The hon. Deputy Minister is the sole survivor of so many shipwrecks.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The ship has been launched again.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The wrecked one?

**Shri Tyagi:** I wish it Godspeed.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I propose to deal with some of the specific points which need clarification and amplification, thus leaving the points of policy to the Prime Minister who would speak tomorrow. Let me begin with some of the shorter points. I would like to begin with the point made by Shri Tyagi who once presided over an important wing of this Ministry when, I remember, I joined the Ministry and had an apprenticeship with him for some time.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** Another shipwreck.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** He said that there should be Parliament's approval

about all the loans and their repayment. This question has come up several times in the House; and although there is a provision in the Constitution that Parliament, if it desires, can formulate a law which can fix the ceilings for all the loans raised by the Government, in the dynamic situation in which we are placed today, we cannot, with any amount of accuracy, anticipate the amount of loan that we can incur in a particular year. Therefore, if such a ceiling is fixed too high, it will be skyhigh, because it will have no effect or there would be no control. If the ceiling is fixed too low, it might curb or remove the element of flexibility in the Government's borrowing programme.

Positively speaking, the House has ample power over the loan policy as it has power over the taxation-raising policy. So, I think that if the hon. Member, who is objective enough, bears all these points in mind, he will see that the power that the House has at present is sufficient safeguard against any misuse of any loan programme by the Government.

A number of hon. Members spoke about loose budgeting. This point has been repeatedly urged from year to year and it has been repeatedly answered from this side. I would only like to reiterate that, although I see the substance in the point that on the revenue and expenditure side, the estimates vary. Some of the variations may be inescapable. For example, this year, some hon. Member quoted a short-fall in the revenue from customs. As the House is aware, in the mid-term we came with a number of import restrictions and clamping down of our imports that has resulted in this variation of revenue. Similarly on the expenditure side, much of the variation is due to not getting adequate supplies of stores, particularly those which are imported and much of that also is in the Defence. Such things cannot be forecast with any amount of accuracy, but we agree to the substance of the

point that there is need for having a more correct estimate and the entire budgeting organisation should be streamlined, so that the variations in estimating should be minimised to the extent reasonably possible.

Then, there was a point about the control over national undertakings. I understand that the hon. Member who is responsible for so many ship-wrecks has brought a resolution or perhaps he is thinking of raising a debate over the control of public undertakings. I will deal with this when the matter is raised in the House and thrash out the pros and cons of the problem.

One or two points were made about the Finance Commission. The hon. Lady Member from Bengal spoke rather in strong terms about the inadequacy of the recommendation of the Finance Commission. So far as Bengal is concerned, we are aware of the problems of that State, particularly accentuated by the heavy influx of refugees. As the House is aware, the Finance Commission's recommendations are in the nature of an award and we have accepted the award. I think a perusal of the Finance Commission's report suggests that it has gone into not only the needs of each individual State, but also their population and their resources position. The recommendations have been based on a thorough examination of the needs and resources of the States. I would submit to the hon. Member that although the Government has full sympathy with the problem of States like Bengal or U.P., and the people of the eastern districts, there are other remedies.

The remedy is the Plan. This year all the States' plans were thoroughly scrutinised by the Planning Commission. While framing this year's plans, they have gone into the resources as well as the needs of the States. Similarly, a point was raised about loans. The hon. Member who was also at one time associated with this Ministry in an important position, Mr. Guha, raised the question of granting loans to the State Governments or other

parties interest-free or at concessional rates of interest. The policy regarding grant of loans was reviewed early last year and it was decided that as the sanction of loans at concessional rates of interest involved an element of subsidy, it was not properly reflected in the accounts of the borrowers and it was also not covered by the vote of Parliament; and so normal interest should be charged on the loans in future. Only this morning, while I was answering a question about past loans given to the State Governments, the hon. Member asked a specific question, namely, has the Government accepted the policy of no-profit-no-loss concept of interest on loans? I was not in possession of the report. But I said: well, the term or concept "No-profit-no-loss" does not appear in the report of the Finance Commission. At least, my interpretation was so. But now I would read a line from that, which says.

"In calculating such cost" (that is the cost of borrowing) "all factors which help the cause of borrowing should be taken into consideration."

Obviously, when they make a statement of this kind, we have in principle to accept it.

Now I would refer to taxation. A large number of hon. Members have spoken on this question. Generally, the tax structure that we have formulated over a period of years, culminating in the gift tax that was introduced this year, has given not only a broad base to the tax pyramid, but it has given a certain depth also. So, in a developing economy, not only larger number of people who can afford to bear the burden have been roped in, but also a lot of streamlining has been done.

What is the object of such a tax structure? Not that the tax limit for income-tax or for capital or for excise should be such that it should be a heavy burden on certain sections, leaving the other sections entirely free. The objective is, firstly, there must be a sizeable collection

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of public revenue; secondly, the tax system must provide incentives for larger earnings and more savings; thirdly, it must restrain the consumption in order to check domestic inflationary pressure and release resources for investment and, finally the tax structure must be so modified so as to make tax yields progressively more responsive to increased income and more egalitarian in effect. So, we have to judge the present tax structure from these points of view.

Some hon. Members have already stated that our tax structure has resulted in diminishing returns, so far as revenue is concerned. They have suggested that, following Dr. Kaldor's report, we must reduce the income-tax sufficiently. That is true. But the other conditions should also be fulfilled. Unless the new taxes, the wealth-tax or other taxes that have been levied, yield a high revenue or adequate revenue, there is no point in reducing the income-tax. Both are integrated.

**Shri Heda:** What is the quantum of income-tax element from year to year?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am not in a position to say that off hand.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it required from assessee to assessee also?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Then a point was made that because these taxes were levied, so the returns from savings and borrowings have been less. From a study of the current market conditions I do not see any relationship between the two. It is not correct to say that because more taxes have been levied, particularly taxes on capital or dividends or other allied things, the returns from savings and borrowings would be less. In my opinion, in the year 1957 the savings and borrowings were not very successful

because firstly, of monetary stringency and, secondly, of high prices that eroded the people's savings and helped the movement of funds into time deposits.

An hon. Member today said that there has been a phenomenal increase in time deposits. He used the argument—obviously because it suits his ideology—that because the time deposits have gone up by 100 per cent or more during the last few years, so the banks should be nationalised. Well, that is a separate issue, which I shall deal with later. But what I was pointing out was that there is no intrinsic relationship between these taxes and the resultant reduction in savings and borrowings. They are guided by other conditions prevailing in the market.

I now come to the specific suggestions made about taxation. About estate duty, it has been stated by the hon. Member, Shri Pande, that the reduction of the limit to Rs. 50,000 is a very hard burden. Another point has been raised on the other side. They asked: why levy the tax, when it will fetch only Rs. 50 lakhs? So, one view is that it will not fetch more than Rs. 50 lakhs and so why inflict this burden. The expectation of Rs. 50 lakhs really is for the period October 1958 to March 1959. Next year or thereafter it might bring Rs. 1 crore. But, that is not a burden which cannot be borne, especially when you compare it with other countries.

In the other House I gave the comparable exemption limits in advanced countries. In U.K. it is Rs. 40,000 and here Rs. 50,000. Now I am going to give some figures about the Asian countries, which are less developed countries or are more or less in the same situation as we are. For example, take Ceylon or Japan. Japan, of course, is a developed country. In Ceylon the tax limit is Rs. 20,000. If you compare it with the standard of living, India's per capita income is

Rs. 270—280. In Ceylon it is Rs. 560. The value of money is still less. So, if you see the exemption limits in other countries, whether developed or under-developed, I do not think this limit is an unreasonably high limit.

Then the hon. Member Shri Asoka Mehta said: now we have the capital tax or gift tax and the estate duty tax. So, why not have an integrated valuation machinery? The capital may be movable or may be shares or debentures. But the value of such property may change from place to place. At present, we have a large number of valuers. They have generally function within their State. He wants that there should be all-India jurisdiction. Of course, in U.K. there is the centralised valuation scheme. But there the size of the country is small. Further, there is much more homogeneity in the social life of the people there. Here the conditions are different. Diversity is the main feature of our social and economic life. So, it is better to have a decentralised pattern of valuation.

The hon. Pandit Thakur Das Bhagava raised a number of legal points about the Hindu joint families, how in the new system of taxation or valuation of tax we have taken one branch of the family, how it affects the Hindu joint family and so on. I would like to deal with all those points when the Finance Bill is taken up. But I would submit that in the present Estate Duty Act the *Dayabagha* family is much worse off than the *Mitakshara* family, and that is why the Select Committee chose to fix Rs. 50,000 as the limit for the *Mitakshara* family. Even then, as compared to the *Dayabagha* family, the coparcener in the *Mitakshara* family has much to lose. With this renovation, the burden of the coparceners is very much less. We will deal with the details of the legal aspects when the Finance Bill is discussed.

This takes me to some aspects of the foreign exchange situation. The Prime Minister will deal with the foreign exchange vis-a-vis the Plan—the foreign exchange components of the Five Year Plan. I would like to deal with some of the specific points that have been raised about this matter that need clarification. Some hon. Members raised the question of repayment. We are fast developing into what may be called an "import-bound" economy, where the import of capital is larger and larger.

But that puts us in a responsibility to pay them back at an opportune time and also to assess the burden, to devise ways and means to devise so much export surplus with which they can be paid back. The situation is, as the hon. Prime Minister gave the figures in the other House, that in the ten years from 1959 to 1969—the payment begins for example in 1959-60, it is Rs. 35-34 crores; in 1960-61 it is Rs. 92-40 crores, both principal and interest; in 1961-62 it goes up—that is the highest peak that we reach—to Rs. 123-96 crores; then it comes down to Rs. 107-23 crores in 1962-63, Rs. 40 crore in 1966-67, Rs. 38 crores in 1967-68, Rs. 34 crores in 1968-69 and then it levels off at a particular point. The main reason why we have to pay such a big amount in these two years is, firstly, that we have to repurchase our currency from the International Monetary Fund. We purchased last year Rs. 95 crores of our currency to meet the foreign exchange deficit. We have to pay it back in two years. All the deferred payment and other arrangements that we have incurred fall during these two years.

**Shri Dasappa (Bangalore):** What about commitments that we will have to incur in between?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** For future commitments, we will bear this in minds.

**Shri Tyagi:** Do these figures for repayment include repayment due to

[Shri Tyagi]

the deferred payment system of import?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is true that it is our net liability.

**Shri Tyagi:** How much does the liability become including payment of deferred goods?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That includes everything, because the deferred payment arrangements that we have incurred in the last year or even before were all due in 1963-64, i.e., these two years.

**Shri Dasappa:** But not commitments to be entered hereafter.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They will be included at this moment.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** A point was made that we had such a huge sterling balance at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan and now we have reduced it. A point was also made that we have wasted and squandered our external resources. That is not true. The House is aware—all the information has been given—that they have gone to the developmental needs of the country and particularly in the two years of the Second Five-Year Plan. All the draught on our sterling balances has been mostly either on the capital goods or on the import of steel which goes for the development of our industry or food which has an important place in our economy and the imports at times are inescapable.

A point was made by Shri Khadilkar that the private sector has utilised the five year target in two years and that is why the foreign exchange crisis has resulted. At the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan our sterling balances stood at Rs. 746 crores and the net utilisation of foreign exchange resources over this period, i.e., up to now, is Rs. 561 crores, because of the acceleration in

the pace of the Plan in the first two years. The rise in the prices was partly due to the Suez crisis. All the foreign prices went up. The prices of our foreign exchange component of steel and other heavy industries went up. So, our calculations about the foreign exchange need went up and to that extent we were caught napping. That is true.

It is also a fact that the imports on private account during the first two years have been heavier. Some of the private sector has been able to complete their targets for the five years. But, as their plan is fixed and as now the tempo of imports, particularly of capital goods and machinery, is increasing in the public sector, we will be rather better placed because the leeway that has to be covered on private account is less. Their total foreign exchange component is fixed—it is a fact that they have drawn at a more rapid pace in the first two years—and so they will draw the balance at a less rapid pace. So, to that extent when our tempo in the public sector is going up we will have a more comfortable position.

Now, I come to the question of recession. Much talk about recession has been raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. Only this morning we had an article by the famous economist, Mr. Harrow of England. He has suggested that let the countries of Europe think out the impact of American recession on the open market and formulate certain policies so that they may insulate their economies against the adverse effect of the American recession. Although this is a serious matter, which needs consideration I do not subscribe to the gloomy forecast of Mr. Harrow. But the point made by Shrimati Chakravarty is that because recession is developing, it will seriously affect our foreign exchange earnings. This is true. They may. So, she suggests that there should be a long-term

commodity agreement and inter-regional trade pacts with Asian and African countries. The U.N. Report shows, she says, that losses of these countries may be much more than the aid received by them. The real answer to such a situation in an economy like ours is that there is built-in instability and particularly in the world economy picture such instability is there. It may not be possible for national economies or countries to completely get rid of such currents of instability. But it is essential for each Government, particularly for the Governments in these countries—Asian countries—whose economy is dependent upon one or two raw materials, whose imports and trade are not diversified, to keep a watch on it and do whatever they can—each country in the region. When the world price of rice was falling, Burma faced a very difficult situation and they came to us for some help to meet the temporary situation. Fortunately, we are better placed. Not only our trade, but our economy is getting more and more diversified and if we think out proper ways, we may be able to—if really recession develops and assumes a certain intensity—think out some plan. So, to that extent I agree that this situation has to be watched.

As for the specific suggestion of having commodity agreements, I am not able to appreciate the point because, firstly, the commodity agreements may be between the importers and the exporters—there may not be any agreement as regards the price because if the prices are going down the importer may not accept a price lower than what is prevalent—secondly because of quantitative control, as to how much should be imported and what commodities should be imported. These are genuine difficulties in arranging such things. Then again the international commodity agreement inevitably means some stopping of these goods in the various countries and wherefrom would the funds be available for such things.

So, these are some of the practical difficulties which come in the way. But so far as is possible for some commodities such agreements are operating at present, e.g., tea, rubber wheat and tin. It was said that the Afro-Asian countries should have some sort of an agreement. Most of these countries are exporters of raw materials and importers of manufactured goods. Only to have an Afro-Asian Union will not solve the problem. Because, so far as import of capital goods is concerned, it is better to have some sort of an agreement with the capital exporting countries. The point is, our economy being complementary, certainly, we should be watchful over the situation and do whatever is possible in co-operation with other neighbouring countries or countries of the region.

Then, I come to the point about banking, and the question of credit control. It was said by some hon. Members that because the banks advanced money against foodgrains which resulted in purchasing and hoarding, and created an inflationary situation in the country and because the time deposits are going up, we must nationalise the banks. I think these are arguments which do not justify such a drastic step. Firstly, only recently, the House has passed various control measures and empowered the Reserve Bank to have effective control over the banks. Recently, the periodical inspections of the Reserve Bank have gone up very much high and the Reserve Bank is in real possession of correct information about the working of the various banks. Although it is hardly likely that any first class banks or scheduled banks will indulge in such speculative activities and advance moneys to parties, it may be a fact that some of this money, particularly the clean advance or some of the advances to the various individuals, may be used for cornering of shares or speculation in the foodgrains market. But, so far, I understand that the quantum of such

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undesirable activities is not significant or is not so much as to call for such a drastic action as the nationalisation of entire banking. Because, in the economy pattern that we have set up, banks have a specific role to play.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat):** We should have strategic control.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I do not think the hon. Members believe in any private sector. As long as there is the private sector, the banks have some part to play. But, they should be certainly within the national economic policy laid down in our Second Five Year Plan.

I think the success of credit control or credit squeeze in the particular period when the inflationary pressure was very high on foodgrains is an example that, although this mechanism, this instrument of credit control or Reserve Bank's control over the operation of the scheduled banks needs certain improvements, it is effective. Because, at a particular point of time when the pressure was the highest, they were able to reduce advances. For example, even on 14th February, 1958, on paddy and rice the total advances are Rs. 10,80,00,000. What was the position on February 8th, 1957? It was Rs. 21,41,00,000. They have succeeded. I think we should still perfect these measures so that banking operations and banking policy subserve the interests of the Plan.

**Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly):** Is it not a fact that the Finance Minister said that some punishment will have to be inflicted if banks do not listen to the Reserve Bank's direction? It was a statement made by the Finance Minister.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Certainly. I still accept that statement. As I said, the measure of violation of such directives of the Reserve Bank is not

very much. It may be in very remote cases, may be one or two cases—I do not know. But, certainly if a bank violates the Reserve Bank's directive, the Reserve Bank has ample powers including cancellation of licence, appointing directors, refusing to re-appoint managing directors. The Reserve Bank has ample powers which Parliament has given during the course of a year or two. That is my point.

Then, I come to an important point made by a number of hon. Members about measures for economy in public expenditure. A number of hon. Members said that civil expenditure is going up, and there is waste and extravagance. I would like to detail to the House a number of steps that the Government during a year or two have taken. I do not say that they have borne fruit to the maximum extent. But, they are steps in the right direction and constitute the right approach to this problem.

**Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Re-served-Sch. Castes):** That would take years.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Because the expenditure is not coming down, to conclude that there is extravagance and waste is an incorrect way of dealing with this problem.

16.41 hrs.

[**SHRI C. R. PATTABHAI RAMAN in the Chair.**]

In a developing economy, with Five Year Plans and expanding activities, our expenditure is bound to go up. But having in view the correct scope for economy, we have taken various steps. First, we have the Internal Economy Committee. It is the policy of the Government that it is the responsibility of the administrative Ministry to effect the maximum economy, to ensure efficient working, to see that the work-load

is distributed properly, that it is economical, that it meets the needs of the situation and that it is not extravagant.

Then, there is the Central Economy Board which generally supervises the functions of these Internal Economy Committees. I think it was in the last session that the Prime Minister gave some details of the real economy achieved by these committees. Various Ministries submitted statements—I do not have those figures just now—and that figure was given by the Prime Minister himself. The Central Economy Board has taken special steps in certain lines in the important spending Ministries where work studies of the different organisations are undertaken. There are these work studies because it is said that through the streamlining of the methods of work that we can have real economy. That is the work of the special Reorganisation unit working in the Finance Ministry. It has gone into the working of eleven organisations and it has been able to have a detailed analysis of the methods of work, and organisation, and to evolve suitable standards for measurement of work. It is doing some basic work. If we have real technical personnel and a real analysis or study of the work-load or measurement of the organisation, we would be able to achieve real economy.

We have, as the House is aware, a Committee on Plan projects to see how far the development schemes are working in the most economical manner and also see what economy can be achieved. A number of teams, for example, the Irrigation and Power team, for the evaluation of building projects, and such other teams have been set up with which some of the Members of Parliament are associated. The hon. Home Minister himself presides over the Committee on Plan projects and they have been able to achieve real economy. For example, in the Cement godown

scheme, through a change in the structure or through evolving a process in which steel can be saved or the use of cement can be minimised, the technical personnel and the civil personnel have been able to achieve real economy in these things. That is the only way that we can tackle this problem. This does not, however, necessarily prove that because the net expenditure is not coming down, there is no saving or economy. There may be saving, but because of the additional activities undertaken by the department or by the Government, that saving is more than covered. So, if the expenditure is rising, the real way of looking at it is to see whether there is adequate return or not for each unit of expenditure. We are setting up suitable institutions and training technical personnel who may go into these workloads or methods of organisation and improve the economic functioning of the Ministries. I think the arrangements made for securing economy during last year aim at a machinery for continuous examination of Government activities with a view to better efficiency in relation to the inevitably increasing expenditure out of resources.

This brings me to the last point, and that is the point of approach to the whole question. This is a point of policy, and the Prime Minister will deal adequately with this tomorrow, but I think I would be failing in my duty in winding up my reply if I do not come to what I call the correct approach to the matter.

Unfortunately, there has been an element of defeatism introduced in the debate by some distinguished hon. Members. Because the Plan has encountered rough weather, or because we have come round a corner, voices have been raised that we must go slow, but that is not the answer.

The real answer was given by the hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, and

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

I am glad that he is one of the few politicians in the country who can bring to bear on objective mind on the economic problems of the country. He distinguished what may be described as the law of economics from the law of economic growth.

India has an economy which is going through the process of economic growth, or through the birth pangs of economic growth. In such a situation in a developing economy, there is an inevitable, built-in inflationary potential. Because we have embarked on a development plan, we should not be afraid of a little rise in prices, or a little imbalance in the economy. He has made this point.

Looking the world around, I can say as he has said, that our economy is in much better control today. What are the economic norms?—prices or the value of money. Of all countries—USA, UK, Germany, except Switzerland—our money is the most stable. Is it not a sign of real health of our economy? So, I do not see there is any ground for any mis-giving.

It is a fact that in the last year the prices, particularly the food prices, had gone up. There also, our economy has a special feature which I described as the economy of an under-developed country which is going through a process of growth, because it is not as if our inflation is like the inflation of Germany or the inflation that faced England two months back. It is due to the imbalance of savings and investment. Our difficulty is that in a particular sector we are not able to develop as fast, or at the rapid rate at which we want to develop. The price-pressure that was evident last year was because we were not able to increase our food production at a rapid rate, and that resulted in the price rise. So, it is a different process, an entirely different process, and a different feature which requires a

different attack on the problem. Here also, we could restrict investment. In England, the bank rate was raised, and investment was reduced, so that investments and savings might match, and there might be some stability in the situation. But here if we reduce investment and match it with small savings what would be the result? Some hon. Members used astronomical or aeronautical expressions, and if I might also use one such, I would say that we would then be faced with a situation which might be described as a constellation of stagnation, and there would be no progress. If we reduced our investment today we would have been in a strangulated and stagnated economy. That is not the answer to the problem. The answer is what the Prime Minister said, namely that we have to break the barrier of stagnation. The answer is what Shri Ashoka Mehta said, that we must speed up in a take-off stage. If we slow down, we fall down and we are ruined. What is required is to speed up, when we are crossing the hump. Once we cross the hump, the economy will go on an even keel. That is the lesson of the law of economics. That is the lesson which this country has to learn.

I am glad that but for a few Members who sounded a note of pessimism, who sounded a note of defeatism, the House in general has approved of the Plan, has approved of the investment, and has approved of the efforts that Government are making to bring about stability in the economy with a rapid pace of development. I wanted to end on this note of optimism, and I think the House should take it as the proper approach to our problem.

**Mr. Chairman:** There can now be two short speeches, one by Shri Braj Raj Singh and the other by Shri V. P. Nayar. Their names are before me here. I shall call Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री बज्रराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, वित्त उपमंत्री महोदय के पश्चात् मुझे यह कहने का भीका दिया गया है कि उनका यह कहना सही है या नहीं कि इस प्लैन को इस सदन के सभी सदस्य सफल बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इस योजना का सवाल है, उसके बनाने में मूलभूत गलतियां की गई हैं। वे मूलभूत गलतियां ऐसी हैं जिनको बिना सुधारे यह योजना कभी सफल नहीं हो सकती।

इस योजना का सारा उद्देश्य यह है कि इस मुल्क की २० या ४० लाख जनता का जीवन स्तर तो ऊंचा उठे, और वाकी की जो जनता है उसे गरीबी के दबदब में ही छोड़ दिया जाय। मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में ५० लाख नई जानें हर साल पैदा होती हैं। इस प्लैन में सिर्फ़ दस या पन्द्रह लाख लोगों के जीवन स्तर को हर साल ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है। हर साल जो ३५ या ४० लाख नये लोग पैदा हुआं में से काफ़ी रह जाते हैं वह गरीबी के दबदब में फ़ंसते जाते हैं। पुरानी गरीबी जो चल रही है, वह तो चल ही रही है, नई गरीबी और पैदा हो रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्लैन की जो मूलभूत गलतियां हैं उनको ओर, ऐसा लगता है, सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है।

हम सिर्फ़ कृषि के ही मसले की लें। अभी वित्त उपमंत्री ने कहा कि कृषि के कारण हम को कुछ कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ती हैं। लेकिन कृषि की समस्या के लिये कोई मौलिक सुधार करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। हमारे मुल्क में अब भी इस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जो खेती योग्य है लेकिन उसको तोड़ने के लिये सरकार की ओर से कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। इस जमीन को तोड़ कर मुल्क की कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मुल्क में जो गल्ला बाहर से भागाना पड़ता है, उससे भार पड़ता है। इस जमीन को तोड़ कर हम अपने फारेन एक्स्ट्रेंज को बचा सकते हैं।

लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी बैंकों के लोग कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई व्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। जो १० करोड़ एकड़ जमीन परती पड़ी है उस को तोड़ने के लिये योजना संबंधी कुछ सुझाव में देना चाहता हूं। इस परती जमीन को तोड़ने के लिये सरकार दस लाख लोगों की एक अब्ज सेना भरती करने की कोशिश करे। वह ऐसी सेना हो कि जिस का एक सैनिक कम से कम दस एकड़ जमीन प्रतिवर्ष खेती योग्य बनाये। इस तरह से दस साल के अन्दर दस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन जो परती पड़ी हुई है वह खेती के लायक बन सकती है। इस तरह से हमारे मुल्क की अब्ज की पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है।

मैंने देखा कि पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर, सन् १९५३-५४ से लेकर सन् १९५५-५६ तक जहां रोज़ हम यह कहते रहे कि हमें अपनी कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाना है, वहां हमारी पैदावार १९५३-५४ की जो ६८.७२ मिलियन टन थी वह घट कर १९५५-५६ में ६८.६६ मिलियन टन रह गई। आगर आप कहें कि आप कृषि की पैदावार इस तरह से बढ़ा लेंगे, कुछ फॉटिलाइज़र बना कर बढ़ा लेंगे, तो यह उसका उत्तित समाधान नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनके लिये नई जमीन को तोड़ना बहुत जरूरी है। उम्मीदों में अब पैदा करने का उद्योग किया जाय।

इसके साथ ही जो दूसरी बहुत बड़ी समस्या है वह यह है कि जितनी हमारी अलाभकर जोतें हैं उनसे किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। इन अलाभकर जोतों पर भी लगान लिया जा रहा है। आप शहरों में आय कर लगाते हैं तो उसके लिये सीमा बांधते हैं कि ३००० रु. से कम पर, ३६०० रु. से कम पर या ४२०० रु. से कम पर आय कर नहीं लिया जायगा। उससे ऊपर ही लिया जायगा, लेकिन किसान के लिये कोई

## [श्री बड़वराज सिंह]

सीमा बांधने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। कोई एक बीचा की खेती करता है या दो एकड़ की खेती करता है, उससे पैदावार कितनी ही हो, लेकिन उसको लगान देना पड़ता है। खेती की समस्या को हल करने के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो अलाभकर जोते हैं उनसे लगान न लिया जाय। आज देश में ८६ फीसदी जोते ऐसी हैं जो कि अलाभकर है। अगर आप इन ८६ फीसदी जोतों पर से यह कर उठा लें तो उससे हम ५० करोड़ ८० का नुकसान तो जरूर होगा लेकिन उससे ८६ फीसदी किसानों के दिलों के अन्दर चिराग की रोशनी पैदा होगी, एक उत्साह पैदा होगा कि यह हमारे मुल्क का काम है, आज मुल्क के ऊपर संकट ह और वह पैदावार को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेगा, उसके लिये उसको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज खेती के लिये बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं, उनसे हो सकता है कि कुछ दिन बाद कोई नतीजा निकले, लेकिन छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं पानी की बात कहता हूँ। पानी हमारे पास भीजूद है, उसका उपयोग करने के बारे में पूरी कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि अभी पंजाब में जहां भालूरा नंगल बांध बना है, वहां अभी से आप विकास कर लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं, पानी की सिचाई की दरें इतनी ऊँची हैं कि किसान उनका पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर सकता। यहीं पर भट्टाचार का सबाल आता है। जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा भट्टाचार बढ़ गया है, मैं इसता हूँ कि जब तक किसान कुछ भेंट सर्वाधारी कर्मचारियों को नहीं चढ़ा देता तब तक उसको पानी नहीं मिलता। खेती की समस्या को हल किये बिना अब की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती और जब तक अब की पैदावार नहीं तीं तब तक द्वितीय योजना कभी सफल

नहीं हो सकती। हमेशा आपके रास्ते में रुकावटें आयेंगी, आपको बाहर से अब भगाना पड़ेगा, फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करना पड़ेगा जो कि दूसरे कामों पर खर्च हो सकता था। जो कुछ दूसरे कामों पर खर्च किया जा सकता था वह अगर खाने के ऊपर खर्च हो जायगा तो हमेशा आपके रास्ते में दिक्कतें आती रहेंगी।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि कृषि की समस्या को हल करने के लिये और किसानों के जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये कुछ ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाय जिससे सचमुच उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठ सके। उनका लगान माफ हो, सिचाई की दरें कम हों, अलाभकर जोतों का लगान छोड़ दिया जाय, और खास तौर से ऐसे कामों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय जिससे किसानों को यह महसूस हो कि यह हमारा मुल्क है और उसकी उप्रति उनकी उप्रति है। आज आप की छोटी बचत योजना वयों सफल नहीं होती? किसान यह सोचते हैं कि हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े भवन बन सकते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी लाइनों पर बिजली की रेलें चल सकती हैं, हवाई जहाज चल सकते हैं, बड़े बड़े सरकारी बैतनधारियों की तन्हावाहे बढ़ाई जा सकती हैं, लेकिन आप छोटे किसान के लिये कुछ भी करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। वह यह महसूस नहीं करता कि यह उसकी प्लैन है और उसको इसे सफल बनाना है। वह तो यह सोचता है कि जो लोग अपने को गंधी जी के शिष्य कहते हैं, वे गंधी के रास्ते को छोड़ चुके हैं। सोशलिस्ट पैट्र्न आफ सोसायटी के माने यह नहीं है कि ऊँचे लोगों की तन्हावाहों को नीचे न लाया जाय। नीचे के लोगों को भी ऊँचा उठाया जाय। समता लाने के लिये नीचे वाले को ऊपर उठाना और ऊँचे बेतन धारी के बेतन को कम करना आवश्यक है। अगर आप सिर्फ़ १० या १५ लाख लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने

के लिये ३८ करोड़ नागरिकों के जीवन की परवाह नहीं करते तो इससे हमारा समाज-बादी समाज का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता। आप कुछ भी देश की उम्मति नहीं कर सकते। हर साल ५० लाख बच्चे जो पैदा होंगे उससे लोगों का जीवन स्तर नीचे गिरता जायेगा। अगर आप को इस प्लैन के जरिये देश में समाजबादी ग का समाज लाना है तो आपको अपनी प्लैन में इस तरह के संशोधन लाने की ज़रूरत है जिससे देश का स्तर ऊँचा उठे, सारे देश के लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठे।

आप कहते हैं कि आप ने मितव्ययिता के लिये कुछ कमेटियां बनाई हुई हैं। लेकिन यह देख कर ताज्जुब होता है कि जो भी कमेटियां बनती हैं वे खर्च को कम नहीं करतीं, वे नये खर्च पैदा कर लेती हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नर्मेंट इस और ध्यान दे। वह कमेटियां ठीक ठीक से विभागों पर दृष्टि नहीं रखती हैं और इस तरह से यह सरकार कमेटियों के जंगल में फंस कर रह जाती है और विभागों में कोई मितव्ययिता नहीं हो पाती मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इगर आप मितव्ययिता करना चाहें तो जो प्लैन का इस वर्ष का १००० करोड़ का खर्च है उस में २५० करोड़ ह० की बचत हो सकती है। लेकिन आप को अपना दृष्टिकोण बदलना होगा। आप समझते हैं कि सदन में जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है वह केवल विरोध के लिये कहा जा रहा है लेकिन वास्तव में आप को उस पर विचार करना चाहिये। आप जो कम्यूनिटी प्रो-जेक्ट्स के दफ्तर खोलते हैं, अफसरों को रखते हैं, उस के बजाय आप चौकम्भा राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाइये। आप गांवों में जो खर्च करना चाहते हैं वह गांव की पंचायत को दीजिये जिले पर जो खर्च करना चाहते हैं वह जिला पंचायत को दीजिये। वहां पर इसके लिये नये अधिकारियों को रखने की क्या ज़रूरत है? आज आप का ध्यान सिर्फ इस ओर है कि कुछ लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठाया

जाये और बाकी जनता को गरीबी के दबाव से में ही फंसा रहे दिया जाय जब तक इस के लिये कान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठाये जाते हैं, इस योजना को ठीक करने के लिये उस में ऐसे परिवर्तन नहीं लाये जाते हैं, जिन से नीचे की जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठ सके, नीचे के लोगों की तनाव्याहों को बढ़ावा दर्क, आज ऊँची और नीची आमदनी में जो फर्क है वह कम हो सके, तब तक न कोई प्लैन फसल हो सकती है और न इस प्लैन को सफल करने के लिये आप को जनता की सहायता ही मिल सकती है, जो कि मिलनी चाहिये। जब तक देश की पूरी जनता यह महसूस नहीं करती कि इस योजना को उसे सफल बनाना चाहिये, तब तक यह योजना सफल नहीं होगी। इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये देश की जनता में उत्साह लाना होगा, और वह तभी आयेगा जब जनता महसूस करे कि यह जो काम है वह जनता के लिये है। जब तक यह काम नहीं किया जाता तब तक आप का काम नहीं चल सकता है। आज सारी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये जब तक आप अपनी योजना में कान्तिकारी परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, जब तक शासन के अधिकारियों और जन साधारण के लोगों का फर्क नहीं मिटता तब तक यह योजना कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकती। इस में ऐसे परिवर्तन लाइये जिस में कि यह योजना जो कि ऊपर से चल रही है वह ऊपर से न चल कर नीचे से चले, जनता का जीवन स्तर नीचे से ऊपर को उठे और जहां पर हम देखते हैं कि आमदनी में बड़ा फर्क है वह फर्क भी कम हो। अभी उस दिन हमारे रेलवे मंत्री ने कहा कि हमारी मंशा यह नहीं है कि हम ऊँचे लोगों की आमदनी को कुछ कम करें, क्योंकि उस से कोई बहुत फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। हो सकता है कि इस या पांच करोड़ रुपये का फर्क पड़ जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ज़रूर है कि बस या पांच करोड़ रुपये का फर्क कोई बहुत नहीं होता लेकिन इस में मुल्क में एक बहुत ही

## [श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

अच्छा दृष्टिकोण पैदा होगा। जनता सोचेगी कि यह लोग जो हैं वह चाहते हैं कि हम सब की आमदानी बराबर आये और समाजवादी समाज की रचना हो। इस से उन लोगों के अन्दर उत्साह पैदा होगा और वह इस प्लैन को सफल बनाने के लिये मदद कर सकते हैं।

एक शब्द मैं कहना चाहूंगा फौज के सिलसिले में। आज एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमें अपनी फौज को बढ़ाना है क्योंकि हमें खतरा हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि आज के वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के युग में हम अपनी फौज को बढ़ाकर अपने मुल्क की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। मुल्क की रक्षा के लिए हमें वही दृष्टिकोण अपनाना होगा जो आजादी की लड़ाई में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने अपनाया था और उसके द्वारा देश को ऐसी आत्मा दी थी जिसको लेकर हम विदेशी हकूमत से लड़ सके। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार को वही दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये। हमारे मुल्क का जो रक्षा व्यय बढ़ा रहा है उसे हमको बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है। हम पाकिस्तान की तरफ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ायें और कहें कि हम बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते और देश की जनता में ऐसी भावना पैदा करें कि अगर हमारे मुल्क पर पाकिस्तान से या कहीं से भी हमला हो तो हमारे मुल्क का एक एक नागरिक अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए खून की नदियां बहा दे। तभी हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं।

मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जब तक हम रक्षा व्यय नहीं बढ़ाते तब तक विकास के लिए आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारा रक्षा व्यय बढ़ाया जाये तभी हम विकास के कार्य बढ़ा सकते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस राय से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं

हूँ कि हम अपना रक्षा व्यय बढ़ाते वके जायें क्योंकि हमें पाकिस्तान से खतरा हो सकता है। पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक एक ही खून के हैं। कल तक हम साथ साथ रहते थे। आज हममें कुछ गलतफहमी हो गयी है। पाकिस्तान में कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि अपनी दिवकरों को दूर करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के लिलाक आवाज उठाते रहें लेकिन उसकी वजह से यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान की जनता और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अलग अलग है। दोनों देशों की जनता एक है। दोनों देशों की जनता चाहती है कि शान्ति रहे। महात्मा गांधी के सन्देश के अनुसार सारे संसार में शान्ति चाहते हैं। वह शान्ति तभी हो सकती है कि हम रक्षा व्यय में कुछ घटाकर दिलायें कि हम अपने शान्ति के संदेश को अमली रूप देने के लिए रक्षा व्यय को घटा रहे हैं।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

## GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, may I get a chance?

Mr. Chairman: The list has been given. It is already 5.05. Is it the wish of the House to sit for some time more?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If I will get my chance tomorrow, it is all right, Sir.

17.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1958.

[ Monday, 17th March, 1958 ]

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	5109-46	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.		U.S.Q. No.	
986 National Aeronautical Research Laboratory	5109-11	1328 Tata Iron and Steel Company	5155-56
988 Tenancy Rules in Cantonments	5111-13	1329 Indian Iron and Steel Works	5156-57
989 Central Zonal Council	5113-16	1330 Welfare Extension Projects	5157-58
990 International Geophysical Year	116	1331 Income Tax and Excise Duties from Uttar Pradesh	5158-59
991 Price of Opium	5116-18	1332 Scholarships to other Backward Classes	5159
992 Amalgamation of Small Collieries	5118-20	1333 National Archives of India	5159-60
993 New Hindi Grammar	5120-22	1334 International Hostels	5160-61
994 Tobacco Crop in Orissa	5122-23	1335 Andaman Islands	5161
996 Chamba-Banikhet Road	5123	1336 Landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5161-62
997 Northern Zonal Council	5124-27	1337 Allotment of Iron Sheets to U.P.	5162
998 Kerala Education Bill	5128-32	1338 Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes in U.P.	5162-63
1001 Photographs for Voters	5132-34	1339 Income-tax from Uttar Pradesh	5163
1002 Consolidation of Loans to States	5134-38	1340 Library Movement in Bombay	5163
1003 Translation of Laws and Rules into Hindi	5138-40	1341 Requisitioned Lands in New Alipore, Calcutta	5163-64
1004 Sales Tax on Food Grains	5140-41	1342 Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	5164
1005 Steel Allotment to Orissa	5141-43	1343 Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	5164-65
1006 Sports Stadia	5143-46	1344 Allowance for Purchase of Motor Cycles and Cars	5165
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	5146-89	1345 Gingee Fort in South Arcot	5165-66
S.Q. No.		1346 After-Care Homes in U.P.	5166
987 National Discipline Scheme	5146	1348 Directors of the Life Insurance Corporation	5166-70
995 U.S.S.R. Scholarships	5146-47	1349 Paddy, Coconut and Coir Industry in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5170-71
999 History of India	5147	1350 Commonwealth Naval Chief's Conference	5172
1000 State Language of Tripura	5147-48	1351 Educational Development Programme in Punjab	5172
1007 Opium Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957	5148	1352 Corruption cases in Himachal Pradesh	5173
1008 Brass Two Anna Coins	5148	1353 Permits for plying Trucks in Himachal Pradesh	5173
1009 Delhi Government Schools	5149	1354 Construction of Roads in Himachal Pradesh	5174
1010 Earth-moving operations at Neiveli	5149-50	1355 Central Social Welfare Board	5174-75
1011 Oil Prospecting in Eastern U.P.	5150	1356 Administrative Staff College	5175
1012 Political Sufferers Committee, Delhi.	5150-51	1357 Confirmation of Assistants	5175-76
1013 Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad	5151		
1014 Rationing of Opium	5151-52		
1015 Purchase of Defence Stores	5152		
1016 Central Finger Print Bureau	5152-53		
U.S.Q. No.			
1325 Tata Iron and Steel Company	5153		
1326 Loan to Tata Iron and Steel Company	5153-54		
1327 Expansion of Tata Iron and Steel Company	5154-55		

Subject WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS— <i>contd.</i>		COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
U.S.Q. No.			MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA	5190-91
1358 Standard Hindi Manuals . . . . .	5176-77		Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—	
1359 Requirement of iron rods . . . . .	5177-78			
1360 Grants for Forest Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	5178		(i) That at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1958, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Control of Shipping (Continuance) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 10th March, 1958.	
1361 Deputation of Tripura Employees . . . . .	5178-79			
1362 Muslims from Pakistan . . . . .	5179		(ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in re- gard to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1958, passed by Lok Sabha on the 11th March, 1958.	
1363 Teachers' Seminars . . . . .	5179			
1364 Military Engineering Service . . . . .	5179-80			
1365 Political Sufferers . . . . .	5180			
1366 Vigyan Mandirs . . . . .	5181			
1367 Central Government Employees . . . . .	5181			
1368 Mamibazar Boarding House . . . . .	5182			
1369 Monuments in Tripura . . . . .	5182			
1370 Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	5183			
1371 Invalidation of Central Laws . . . . .	5183			
1372 Cyclists in Delhi . . . . .	5184			
1373 I.A.S. Officers . . . . .	5184-85			
1374 Tilak Nagar Government School, New Delhi . . . . .	5185			
1375 Stenographers . . . . .	5185-86			
1376 Republic and Independence day Celebrations . . . . .	5186-87			
1377 Opium Smuggling . . . . .	5187-88			
1378 Post-Matric Scholarships . . . . .	5188			
1379 Bally Seaplane Base . . . . .	5189			
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	5189-90			
The following papers were laid on the Table:				
(1) A copy of each of the two Notifications, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943.			(1) The Appropriation Bill 1958.	
(2) A copy of the Report of the Committee for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.			(2) The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958.	
(3) A copy of the two Notifications, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules 1944.			CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	5191-92
			Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported statement of the Prime Minister of Ceylon about stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon.	
			The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.	
			GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION .	5193—5312

5317

## DAILY DIGEST

5318

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
Further General Discussion on the General Budget 1958-59, continued. The discussion was not concluded.		AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1958	
<b>REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED</b>	5312	General discussion on the General Budget 1958-59 and Motion for Concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill to a Joint Committee.	

Twenty-first Report was presented.